

# CONSERVATION AND RECREATION PLAN



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## A PLACER COUNTY GENERAL PLAN ELEMENT



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CONSERVATION & RECREATION PLAN

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DECEMBER 1971

PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH  
THE PLACER COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT


BY

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## INTRODUCTION

The existence of a growing demand for outdoor recreation areas and facilities in California is a well established fact. As reflected in the section of this report dealing with state and regional trends, Placer County may expect a steady growth in demand upon its outdoor resources by recreationalists for the next decade and beyond.

In assessing these demands and analyzing the capability of the County's resources to accommodate them, it becomes readily apparent that the limiting factor is the resource not the demand. Although there appears to be sufficient land to accommodate expected short range demands, a great deal of care must be taken to protect the county's environment in so doing. It must be recognized that there is a point in the not too distant future when the demand will not only exceed the supply but also the ability for developing greater supply from existing land resources.

In considering these factors, it was concluded that this plan should be based not upon the expected demand but rather upon the capacity of the resource to provide and to continue to provide a high quality recreation experience.

In that regard, the Recreation Element of the Placer County General Plan has been prepared to serve the cause of recreation resource conservation. As reflected in the demand estimates in tables 11 and 12, recreation activity in Placer County may be expected to increase by approximately 40% over the next ten years.



Public and private agencies will continue to develop proposals to meet this increase in demand. Each of these proposals must be evaluated with respect to the overall recreation supply and demand within the county and with respect to the effect on the recreation environment. This Recreation Element of the Placer County General Plan is designed to provide general guidelines for such evaluation.

The plan does not attempt to cover details of recreation facilities design or exact locations of proposed new facilities. However, its adoption by the county constitutes official endorsement as provided for in California Conservation and Planning Statutes and should encourage and stimulate the development of the county's recreation resources within the limits set forth.

The plan is comprehensive in its design in that it has been coordinated with other elements of the Placer County General Plan in addition to local land uses and existing recreation plans and facilities.

It is a long range plan in that it classifies the recreation resource areas and provides development guidelines for all future outdoor recreation resource development.

The plan serves a dual purpose in that it is also a conservation element and is supported by applicable codes and standards set forth in various Placer County land use regulations. Provisions for general plan conservation elements are reflected in Section 65300 of the California Government Code.

## STATEWIDE RECREATION TRENDS

### Statewide Recreation Demand

Every indicator of economic and social trends points toward an increasing proportion of leisure time being available to all members of society. This is perhaps more evident in California (charts 1 & 2, tables 1 & 2) than in the balance of the nation. Its accelerated growth rate, along with all of the associated problems, has provided increased personal incomes and increased personal mobility. In addition, favorable and varied climate, together with scenic cultural resources, annually attracts scores of visitors from other states adding to a demand in California expected to reach over three billion recreation-days<sup>(1)</sup> within the next fifty years.

The cost of developing facilities to meet this demand is estimated to be 8.3 billion 1970 dollars.<sup>(2)</sup>

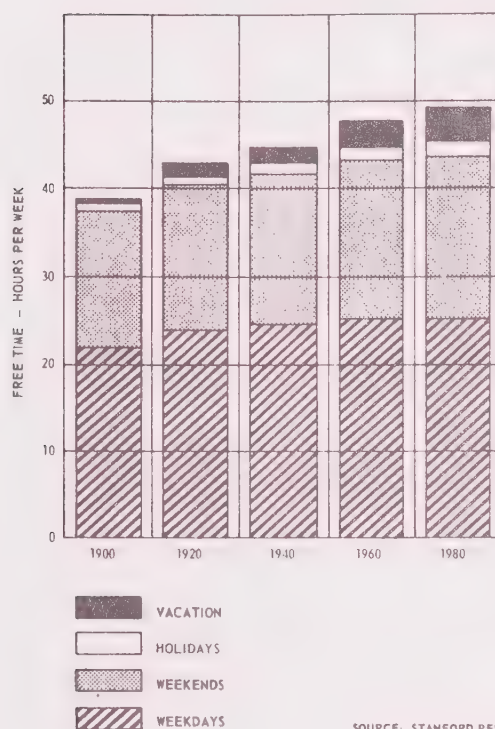
In the shorter range, estimates in the California Framework Study reflect a 1.6 billion recreation day requirement by 1980 for selected outdoor recreation activities (table 3) based on a population projection of 25.4 million people (table 4). It should be noted that recent 1970 census data has required these projections to be revised to a somewhat lower level than those used

*(1) A recreation-day is a statistical unit of recreation use consisting of a visit by one person for all or a portion of one 24 hour period.*

*(2) Source: Comprehensive Framework Study, California Region Appendix XII, Recreation. (See Appendix A)*

# CHART 1

DISTRIBUTION OF PER CAPITA FREE TIME PER WEEK  
CALIFORNIA 1900-1980



SOURCE: STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 1965

## TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF PER CAPITA FREE TIME PER WEEK  
California, 1900 to 1980

Period	Hours of Free Time Per Capita Per Week				
	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980
Weekdays	22.0	24.0	24.6	25.3	25.3
Weekends	15.4	16.0	17.0	17.8	18.3
Holidays	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8
Vacation	0.3	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0
Total Free Time	38.5	42.5	44.8	47.6	49.4

Source: PARIS Planning Monograph No. 2, 1968 (See bibliography)

## CHART 2

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL FREE TIME PER YEAR  
CALIFORNIA 1900-1980

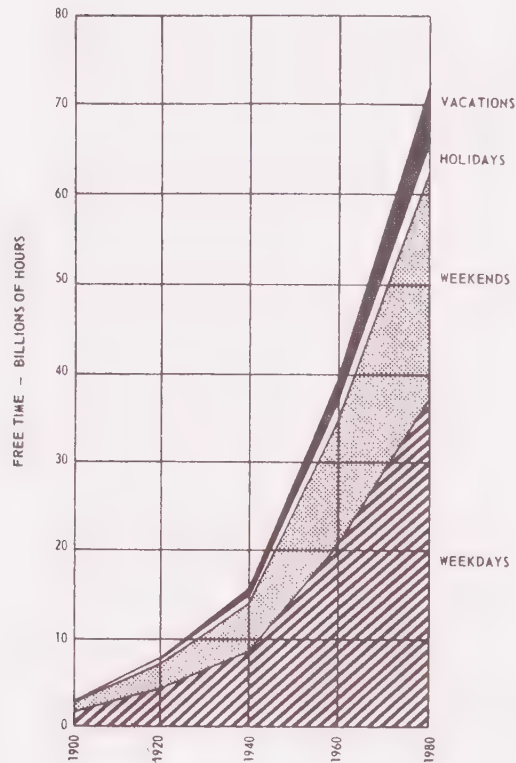


TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL FREE TIME PER YEAR  
California, 1900 to 1980

Total Free Time Available to the California Population Per Year (Millions of Hours)					
Period	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980
Weekdays	1,709	4,448	8,915	20,735	36,780
Weekends	1,196	2,965	6,161	14,589	26,603
Holidays	62	185	435	1,229	2,617
Vacations	24	278	724	2,459	5,815
Total Free Time	2,991	7,876	16,235	39,012	71,815

Source: PARIS Planning Monograph No. 2, 1968 (See bibliography)

TABLE 3

CALIFORNIA REGION  
SELECTED ACTIVITIES USED IN  
ESTIMATING RECREATION DEMAND(1)

ACTIVITY	ANNUAL PER CAPITA RATE OF USE (1980) (Participation Days)
Playing Outdoor Games, etc.	19.93
Swimming	12.70
Bicycling	6.83
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	5.03
Picnicking	4.89
Fishing	3.03
Boating other than sailing, canoeing	2.84
Nature Walks	2.27
Camping	2.15
Hiking	1.43
Horseback Riding	1.19
Water-skiing	1.04
Attending Outdoor Concerts, etc.	0.83
Hunting	0.77
Miscellaneous	0.76
Sailing and Canoeing	0.40
Mountain Climbing	0.18
Sledding or Tobogganing	0.13
Snow-skiing	0.05
Ice Skating	0.03
Total	66.48

(1) *Stanford Research Institute, Recreation and Parks Study, Part I, prepared for State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, p 70.*



TABLE 4  
POPULATION PROJECTIONS  
CALIFORNIA REGION  
BASE PLAN PROJECTIONS (THOUSANDS)

	1965	1980	2000	2020
North Coastal	227.0	255.0	448.0	884.0
San Francisco Bay	4,061.0	5,697.0	8,421.0	11,225.0
Central Coastal	687.0	1,066.0	2,080.0	4,063.0
South Coastal	9,910.0	13,895.0	19,200.0	23,771.0
Sacramento	1,089.0	1,534.0	2,742.0	4,977.0
Delta Central Sierra	386.0	530.0	985.0	1,981.0
San Joaquin	385.0	487.0	853.0	1,626.0
Tulare	906.0	1,171.0	1,902.0	3,454.0
North Lahontan	39.0	51.0	82.0	152.0
South Lahontan	203.0	449.0	908.0	1,676.0
Colorado Desert	213.0	330.0	560.0	1,132.0
Total	18,106.0	25,465.0	38,181.0	54,941.0

TABLE 5  
1970 CENSUS BASED PROJECTIONS (THOUSANDS)

	1965	1980	2000	2020
North Coastal	231.8	254.0	305.0	370.0
San Francisco Bay	4,159.3	5,399.0	7,602.0	10,100.0
Central Coastal	703.0	1,030.0	1,586.0	2,200.0
South Coastal	10,138.1	13,281.0	18,440.0	23,900.0
Sacramento	1,136.1	1,377.0	1,812.0	2,300.0
Delta Central Sierra	392.8	534.0	797.0	1,100.0
San Joaquin	402.5	517.0	715.0	1,000.0
Tulare	930.0	1,090.0	1,388.0	1,800.0
North Lahontan	40.1	48.0	69.0	100.0
South Lahontan	208.2	409.0	797.0	1,300.0
Colorado Desert	222.1	290.0	435.0	600.0
Total	18,564.0	24,200.0	33,900.0	44,800.0

in the California Framework Base Plan (table 5). It should also be recognized that these estimates do not include walking or driving for pleasure as recreation activities. Nonetheless, Californians currently enjoy 1.6 billion recreation days annually (1971) in pursuit of the activities listed in table 3.

The Parks and Recreation Information System (PARIS),(1) developed by the California Parks and Recreation Department, does include these items (chart 3) and predicts a 1980 demand of approximately 2.3 billion recreation participation days compared to the 1.6 billion California Framework estimate previously mentioned.

Neither of the studies addresses itself to the growing use of off-road vehicles throughout California. While these new forms of recreation may not significantly affect total recreation demand in terms of user days, they certainly will affect the scope and character of facilities, needs and the impact of recreation upon the environment. Off-road vehicle use as it affects Placer County is discussed at greater length in subsequent sections of this report.

#### Statewide Outdoor Recreation Resources

The land area of California is approximately 100 million acres. For the purposes of the Comprehensive Framework Study, the California Region included the Klamath area of Oregon for a total of 104,183,000 acres. In the inventory of public recreation area undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in 1964 and the more recent inventory of private areas by the

CHART 3

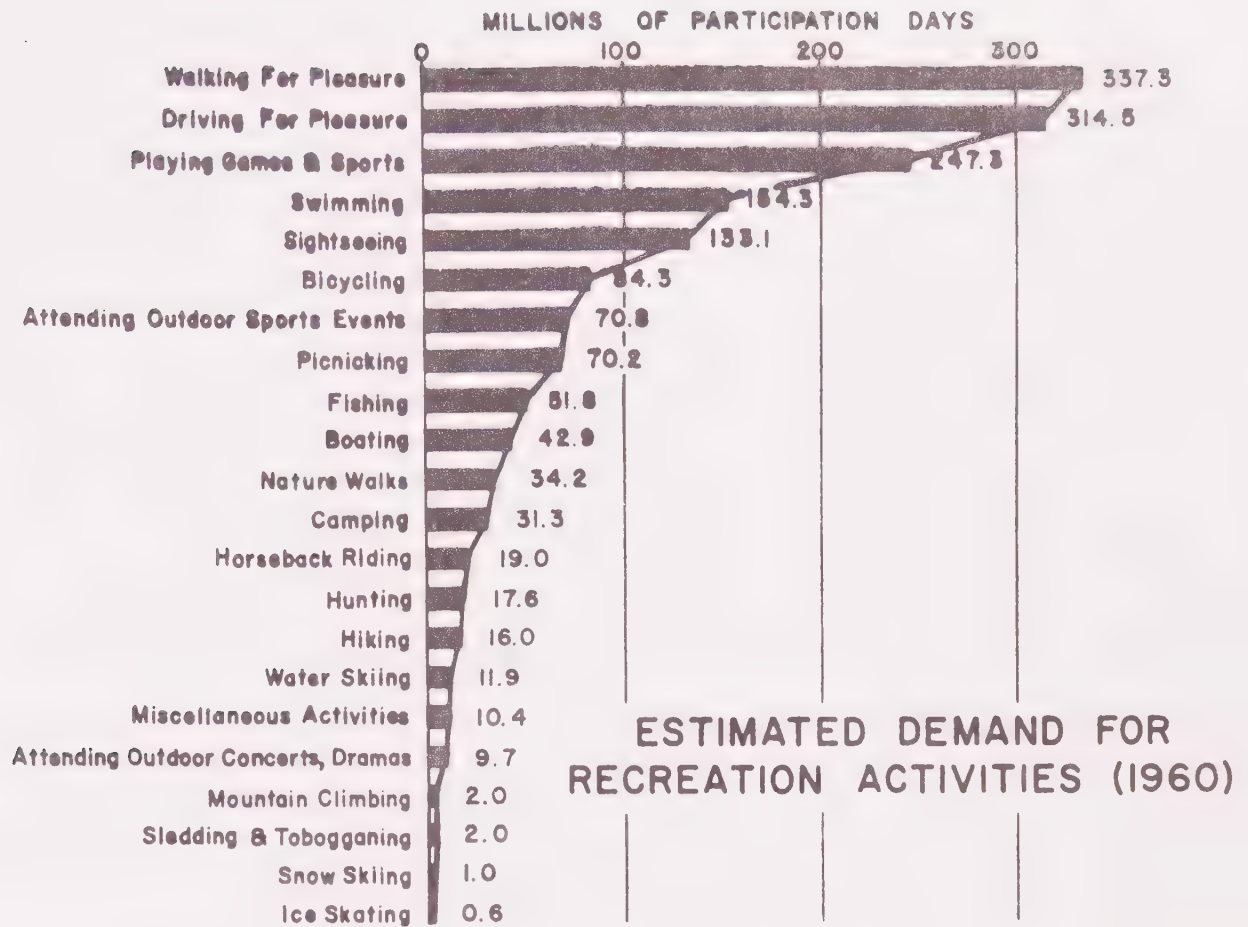
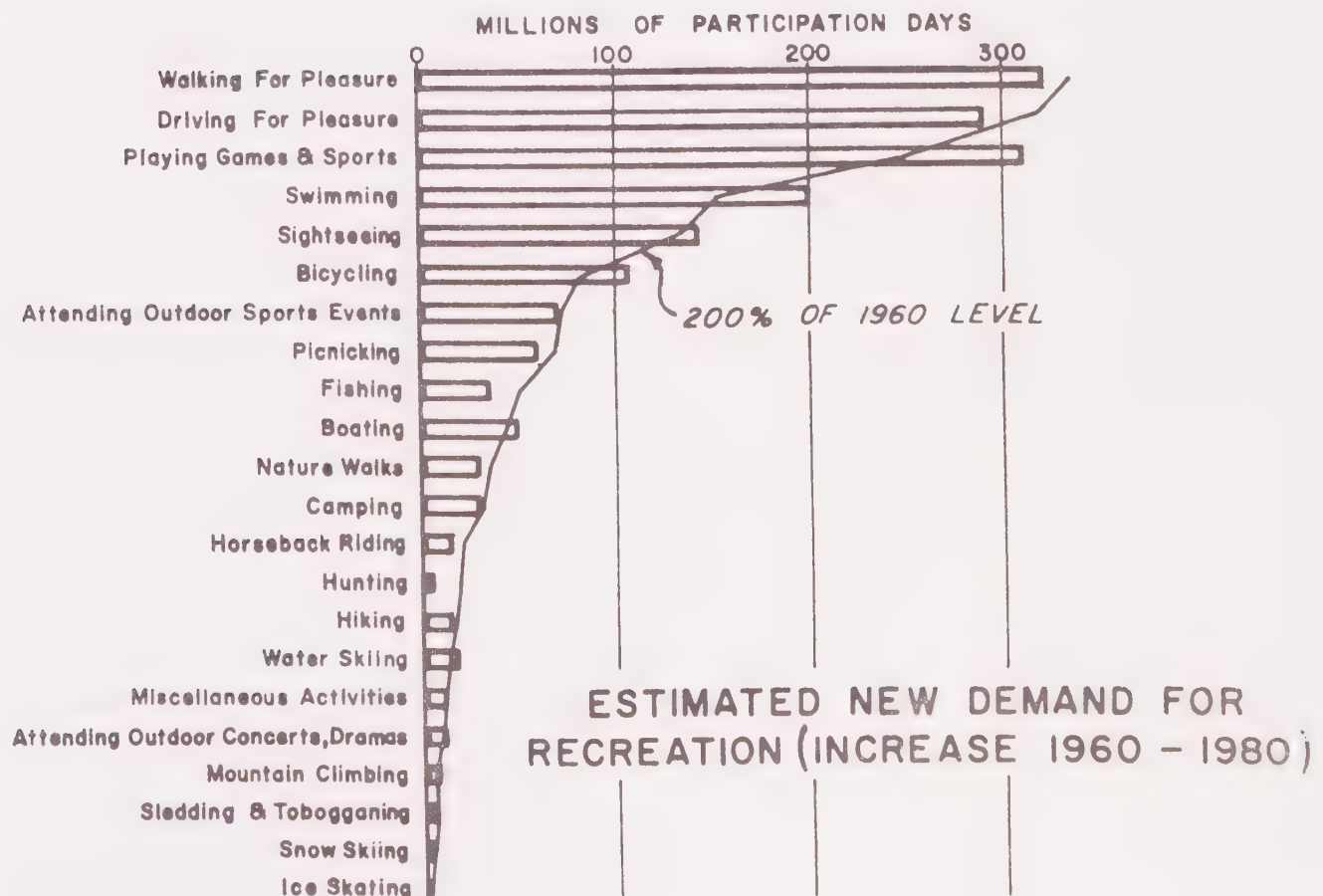


CHART 4



National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, nearly 70% of the California Region's area was found to be available and suitable for recreation (table 6). In addition, 1.1 million acres of inland bodies of water were inventoried as currently suitable for recreation (table 7).

Although at first glance 70% of the State appears to be a more than adequate resource base for outdoor recreation, the figure is really quite misleading and deceptive.

A more realistic picture emerges when the resource is classed by its type and level of development, by its location with respect to population centers and by its capacity to serve recreation needs. These three elements are the key measures for identifying present inadequacies and future recreation requirements in terms of resource development and use.

The system for classifying outdoor recreation resources used in the California Framework Study was first developed by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in its 1962 report to the President. This system, which consists of six broad classes of land, includes the full range of physical resources from high density use to sparsely used primitive areas. A full definition of each class may be found in Appendix C. Briefly, each may be described as follows:

Class I - High Density Recreation Areas. Areas intensively developed and managed for mass use.

Class II - General Outdoor Recreation Areas. Areas subject to substantial development for a

wide variety of specific recreation uses.

Class III - Natural Environment Areas. Various types of areas that are suitable for recreation in a natural environment and usually in combination with other uses.

Class IV - Unique Natural Areas. Areas of outstanding scenic splendor, natural wonder or scientific importance.

Class V - Primitive Areas. Undisturbed roadless areas characterized by natural wild conditions, including "wilderness areas."

Class VI - Historic and Cultural Sites. Sites of major local, regional or national historical or cultural significance.

In most cases, an administrative unit such as a park or forest would include recreation areas of two or more classes. Although the classification is based largely on physical features, economic and social consideration also play an important part in deciding on the class designation of any given area.

When the different recreation activities (table 3) are allocated to the most suitable class of land, the significance of the classification system becomes apparent. Playing outdoor games and sports, for instance, is primarily a Class I activity. Hunting and fishing, on the other hand, largely take place on Class IV land. In California, it was determined that 53.6 percent of the total recreational demand required Class I



TABLE 6  
CALIFORNIA REGION  
1965 RECREATION LANDS  
(1000 ACRES)

	LAND CLASS						TOTAL	TOTAL
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	AVAIL. FOR REC.	LAND
Federal	2	766	38,299	640	3,751	118	43,576	46,244
State	2	43	502	66	256	17	886	1,963
Local	34	61	175	2	6	1	279	1,939
Private	17	257	26,175	6	--	--	26,455	53,514
Indian Trust	(Not Inventoried by Land Class)						342	543
							71,537	104,183

TABLE 7  
1965 RECREATION WATER SUPPLY(1)  
CALIFORNIA REGION  
(1000 ACRES)

<u>SUBREGION</u>	<u>WATER ACREAGE</u>
North Coastal	172
San Francisco Bay	5
Central Coastal	13
South Coastal	40
Sacramento	271
Delta Central Sierra	17
San Joaquin	60
Tulare	42
North Lahontan	228
South Lahontan	40
Colorado Desert	207
Regional Total	1,095

(1) Does not include bays, estuaries, or navigable waterways.

Source: Comprehensive Framework Study (See bibliography)

facilities and opportunities. When added to the shares of demand satisfied by Class II recreation areas, a full 86% of the State's outdoor recreation demand is accounted for (chart 5). Estimates indicate that it will require 262,650 additional acres of land in these two classes to meet 1980 demands. Acquisition and development costs are estimated to be 2.9 billion dollars.

An additional 868 million dollars would be required to satisfy water based recreation needs in the State.

# CHART 5

## CALIFORNIA REGION PERCENT OF TOTAL DEMAND BY LAND CLASS 1965

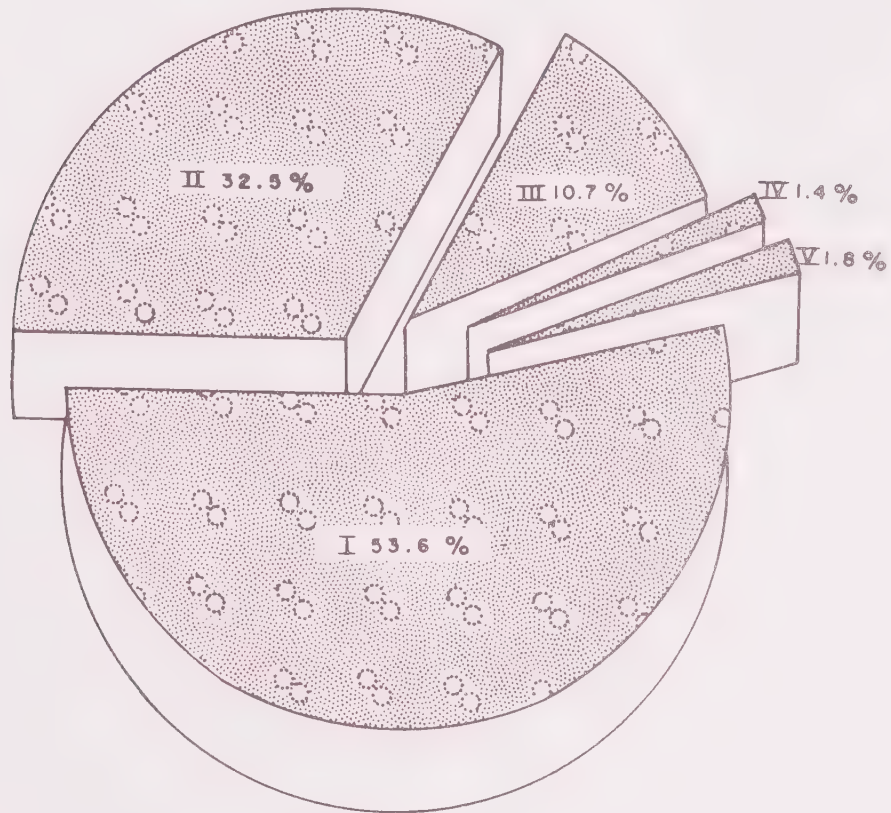


TABLE 8

### RECREATION DEMAND BY LAND CLASS (MILLIONS OF RECREATION DAYS)

Target Year	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V
1965	485.0	293.9	96.6	12.6	16.8
1980	724.5	439.0	144.3	18.8	25.1
2000	1,107.8	671.3	220.6	28.8	38.4
2020	1,622.5	983.0	323.0	42.1	56.2

## REGIONAL RECREATION TRENDS

In that Placer County outdoor recreation resources attract numbers of non-resident users, a realistic evaluation requires demand estimates relating to at least the Sacramento and San Francisco areas. A common denominator of all outdoor recreation activity is travel. The travel factor expressed as time required to journey to the recreation resource affords a measurable index by which some qualification of recreation demand may be accomplished.

The earlier referenced Park and Recreation Information System, developed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation, delineates recreation travel time zones for each of the State's metropolitan areas. Exhibits 2 and 3 are reproductions of these delineations for the Sacramento and San Francisco bay areas. Tables 9 and 10 reflect the estimated potential recreation by travel zone and activity for the two metropolitan areas. From the exhibits, it can be seen that Placer County falls well within reasonable travel time from both metropolitan areas. It can also be recognized that there are a number of other recreation resource areas within travel time zones that may be considered competitive with respect to satisfying demand. The relative ease of access from the demand area via Interstate Highway 80, however, tends to create a concentration of recreationists in Placer County since this transportation corridor extends the full length of the County. This characteristic of the demand estimating system

makes it difficult to apply PARIS information to individual jurisdictions. However, some reasonable demand assumptions can be made using PARIS as a guide.

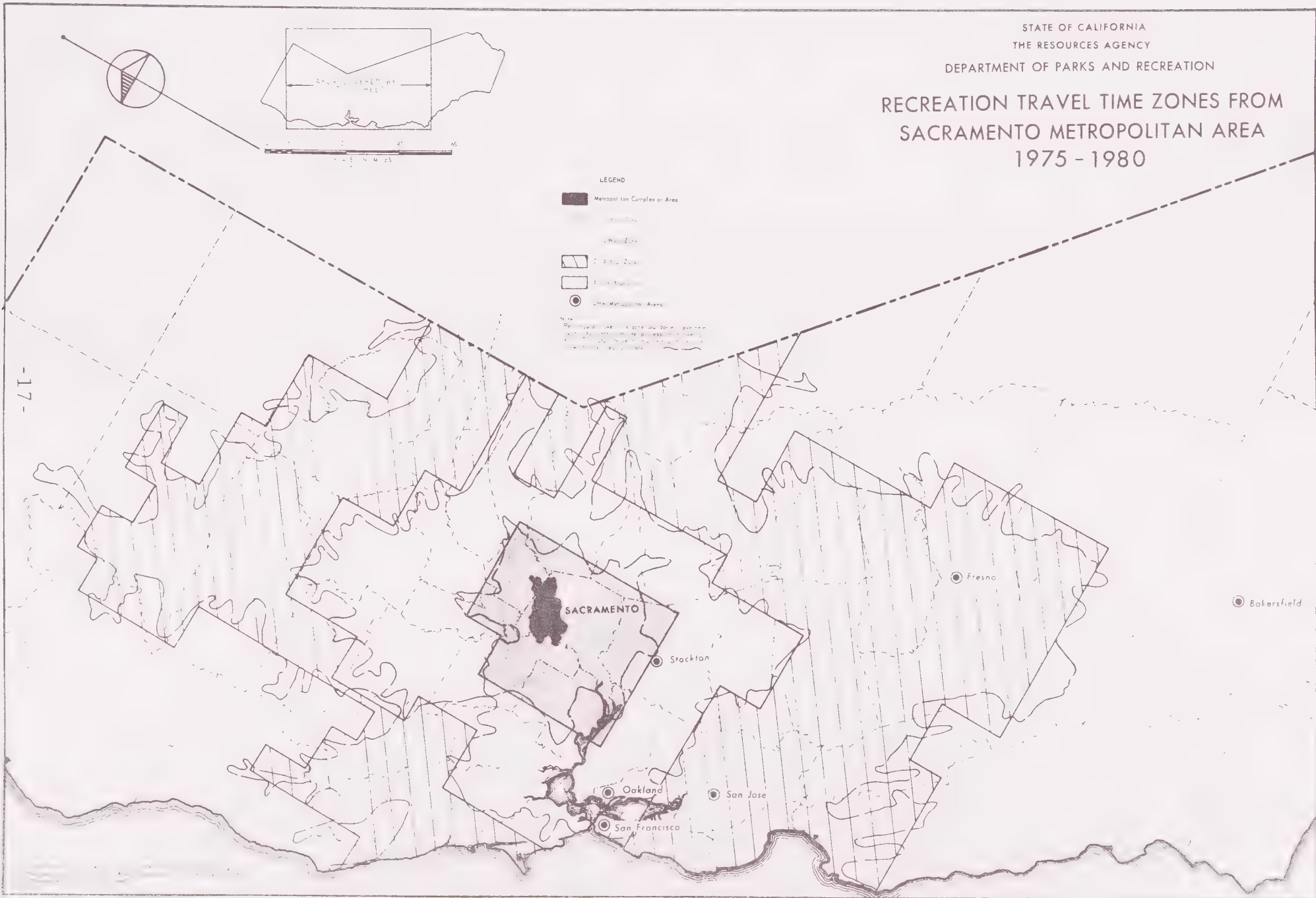
Table 11 reflects PARIS outdoor recreation demand estimates by recreation activity for the San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose metropolitan 2 to 4 hour travel time zone and for the Sacramento 1 to 2 hour travel time zone. These demand estimates were combined to create a Placer County primary recreation market zone. Estimates are shown for 1970 and 1980 together with the expected percent of increase. The percent of increase may be applied to any statistic describing current recreation activity to determine recreation demand and facility need for 1980.

It is interesting to note that the percentage indexes derived for this study compare closely with those prepared independently as part of Economic Growth Element of the Placer County General Plan, 1970 (table 12). A detailed analysis of economic aspects of recreation growth in Placer County may be found in that document.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
THE RESOURCES AGENCY  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

# RECREATION TRAVEL TIME ZONES FROM SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AREA 1975 - 1980



ESTIMATED POTENTIAL RECREATION DEMAND BY TRAVEL ZONE  
FROM SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN AREA  
(Millions of Participation Days)

	TRAVEL TIME ZONES—HOURS																	
	1960						1970						1980					
	Total	0-1	1-2	2-4	Calif 4+	Out of State 4+	Total	0-1	1-2	2-4	Calif 4+	Out of State 4+	Total	0-1	1-2	2-4	Calif 4+	Out of State 4+
Passive Activity																		
Walking for pleasure	10.100	4.111	1.434	1.374	1.182	1.999	15.200	6.186	2.158	2.067	1.778	3.010	23.200	9.442	3.294	3.155	2.714	4.594
Driving for pleasure	10.200	4.151	1.448	1.387	1.193	2.020	16.100	6.553	2.286	2.190	1.884	3.188	23.300	9.483	3.309	3.159	2.726	4.613
Picnicking	2.300	0.936	0.327	0.313	0.269	0.455	3.700	1.506	0.525	0.503	0.433	0.733	5.200	2.116	0.738	0.707	0.608	1.030
Nature walks	1.600	0.651	0.227	0.218	0.187	0.317	2.400	0.977	0.341	0.326	0.281	0.475	3.500	1.425	0.497	0.476	0.409	0.693
Sight-seeing	4.000	1.628	0.568	0.544	0.468	0.792	6.700	2.727	0.951	0.911	0.784	1.327	9.900	4.029	1.406	1.346	1.158	1.960
Attending																		
Sports	2.600	1.058	0.396	0.354	0.304	0.515	4.300	1.750	0.611	0.585	0.503	0.851	6.000	2.442	0.852	0.816	0.702	1.188
Concerts, dramas	0.300	0.22	0.043	0.041	0.035	0.059	0.500	0.204	0.071	0.068	0.058	0.099	0.700	0.285	0.092	0.095	0.082	0.137
Subtotal	31.100	12.657	4.443	4.231	3.638	6.157	48.900	19.903	6.943	6.650	5.721	9.683	71.800	29.222	10.195	9.764	8.399	14.215
Physically Active Recreation																		
Outdoor games or sports	6.900	2.808	0.980	0.938	0.807	1.366	13.100	5.332	1.860	1.782	1.533	2.594	18.600	7.570	2.541	2.530	2.176	3.683
Bicycling	2.200	0.895	0.312	0.299	0.257	0.436	4.000	1.628	0.568	0.544	0.468	0.792	5.000	2.035	0.710	0.680	0.585	0.990
Horseback riding	0.700	0.285	0.099	0.095	0.082	0.137	1.100	0.448	0.156	0.150	0.129	0.218	1.500	0.611	0.213	0.204	0.175	0.297
Subtotal	9.800	3.988	1.391	1.332	1.146	1.939	18.200	7.408	2.584	2.476	2.130	3.604	25.100	10.216	3.564	3.414	2.936	4.970
Water Sports																		
Swimming	5.900	2.401	0.838	0.802	0.690	1.168	11.100	4.518	1.576	1.510	1.299	2.198	15.900	6.471	2.258	2.162	1.860	3.148
Water skiing	0.500	0.203	0.071	0.068	0.058	0.099	1.000	0.407	0.142	0.136	0.117	0.198	1.500	0.610	0.213	0.204	0.175	0.297
Sailing and canoeing	0.200	0.081	0.028	0.027	0.023	0.040	0.300	0.122	0.043	0.041	0.035	0.059	0.400	0.163	0.057	0.054	0.047	0.097
Other boating	1.300	0.529	0.185	0.177	0.152	0.257	2.200	0.895	0.312	0.299	0.257	0.436	3.300	1.343	0.469	0.449	0.385	0.653
Subtotal	7.900	3.214	1.122	1.074	0.923	1.564	14.600	5.942	2.073	1.986	1.708	2.891	21.100	8.587	2.997	2.869	2.468	4.195
Winter Sports																		
Ice skating *	**						**						0.100					
Sledding or tobogganing*	0.100						0.200						0.300					
Snow skiing*	0.100						0.100						0.100					
Subtotal	0.200						0.300						0.500					
Back Country Recreation																		
Hunting	0.500	0.203	0.071	0.068	0.058	0.099	0.600	0.244	0.085	0.082	0.070	0.119	0.800	0.326	0.114	0.109	0.094	0.158
Fishing	1.800	0.733	0.256	0.245	0.211	0.356	2.700	1.099	0.383	0.367	0.316	0.535	3.500	1.425	0.497	0.476	0.409	0.693
Hiking	0.500	0.203	0.071	0.068	0.058	0.099	0.900	0.366	0.128	0.122	0.105	0.178	1.400	0.570	0.199	0.190	0.154	0.277
Mountain climbing	0.100	0.041	0.014	0.014	0.012	0.019	0.100	0.041	0.014	0.014	0.012	0.019	0.200	0.081	0.028	0.027	0.023	0.040
Camping	0.800	0.093	0.220	0.246	0.113	0.128	1.400	0.162	0.385	0.431	0.197	0.224	1.800	0.209	0.495	0.554	0.254	0.288
Subtotal	3.700	1.273	0.632	0.641	0.452	0.701	5.700	1.912	0.995	1.016	0.700	1.075	7.700	2.611	1.333	1.356	0.944	1.456
Miscellaneous Activities *	0.300	0.122	0.043	0.041	0.035	0.059	0.600	0.244	0.085	0.082	0.070	0.119	0.700	0.285	0.099	0.095	0.082	0.137
GRAND TOTAL	53.000	21.254	7.631	7.319	6.194	10.420	88.300	35.409	12.680	12.210	10.329	17.372	125.900	50.921	18.188	17.498	14.829	24.973

\* Estimates based upon extremely small per capita estimates that may include error.

\*\* Less than 50,000 participation days.







Source: Stanford Research Institute  
California Department of Parks and Recreation

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
THE RESOURCES AGENCY

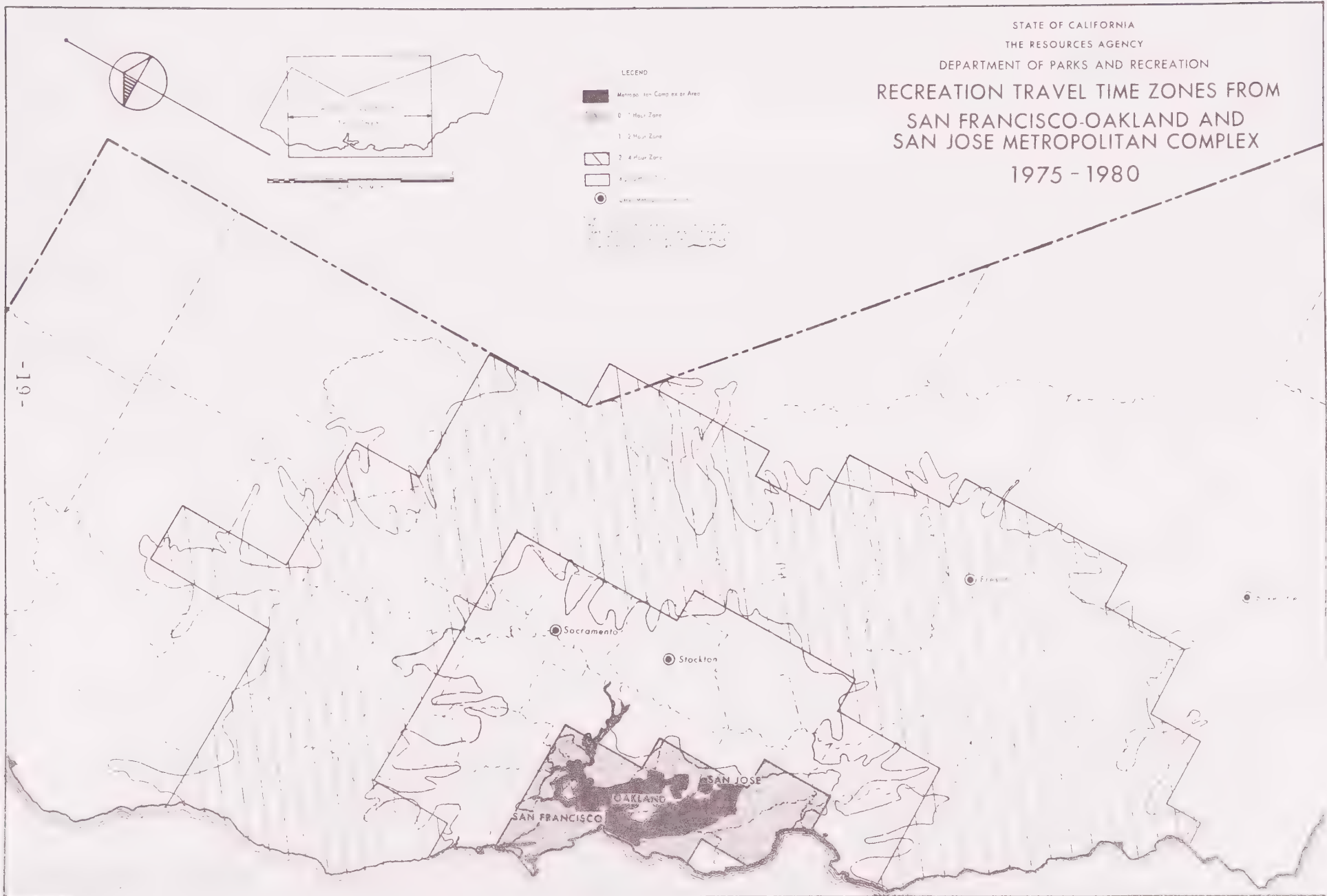
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

RECREATION TRAVEL TIME ZONES FROM  
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND AND  
SAN JOSE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX  
1975 - 1980

LEGEND

-  Metropolitan Complex Area
-  0.5 Hour Zone
-  1.0 Hour Zone
-  2.0 Hour Zone
-  3.0 Hour Zone
-  Other Major Cities

Scale: 1 inch = 50 miles



ESTIMATED POTENTIAL RECREATION DEMAND BY TRAVEL ZONE  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND SAN JOSE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX  
(Millions of Participation Days)

	TRAVEL TIME ZONES--HOURS																	
	1960						1970						1980					
	Total	0-1	1-2	2-4	Calif 4+	Out of State 4+	Total	0-1	1-2	2-4	Calif 4+	Out of State 4+	Total	0-1	1-2	2-4	Calif 4+	Out of State 4+
Passive Activity																		
Walking for pleasure	82,800	33,700	11,758	11,261	9,688	16,394	112,000	45,584	15,904	15,232	13,104	22,176	159,100	64,754	22,592	21,638	18,615	31,502
Driving for pleasure	71,400	29,060	10,139	9,710	8,354	14,137	101,600	41,351	14,427	13,818	11,887	20,117	137,600	56,003	19,539	18,714	16,099	27,245
Picnicking	16,200	6,593	2,300	2,203	1,895	3,208	23,800	9,687	3,380	3,237	2,785	4,712	31,500	12,821	4,473	4,284	3,685	6,237
Nature walks	7,400	3,012	1,051	1,006	0,866	1,465	10,400	4,233	1,477	1,414	1,217	2,059	14,700	5,983	2,087	1,999	1,720	2,911
Sight-seeing	32,100	13,065	4,558	4,366	3,756	6,356	47,500	19,332	6,745	6,460	5,557	9,405	65,000	26,455	9,230	8,840	7,605	12,870
Attending																		
Sports	16,200	6,593	2,300	2,203	1,895	3,208	24,300	9,890	3,451	3,305	2,843	4,811	32,500	13,228	4,615	4,420	3,802	6,435
Concerts, dramas	2,500	1,017	0,355	0,340	0,292	0,495	3,100	1,262	0,440	0,422	0,363	0,614	5,800	2,361	0,824	0,789	0,679	1,148
Subtotal	228,500	93,040	32,461	31,089	26,746	45,263	322,700	131,339	45,824	45,888	37,756	63,894	446,200	181,605	63,360	60,684	52,205	88,348
Physically Active Recreation																		
Outdoor games or sports	59,500	24,216	8,449	8,092	6,961	11,781	99,100	40,334	14,072	13,478	11,595	19,622	130,600	53,154	18,545	17,762	15,280	25,859
Bicycling	18,300	7,448	2,599	2,489	2,141	3,623	28,900	11,762	4,104	3,930	3,381	5,722	40,800	16,606	5,794	5,549	4,774	8,078
Horseback riding	3,100	1,260	0,440	0,421	0,363	0,614	4,500	1,831	0,639	0,612	0,526	0,891	6,100	2,483	0,866	0,830	0,714	1,208
Subtotal	80,900	32,924	11,488	11,002	9,465	16,018	132,500	53,927	18,815	18,020	15,502	26,235	177,500	72,243	25,205	24,141	20,768	35,145
Water Sports																		
Swimming	37,600	15,303	5,339	5,114	4,399	7,445	64,000	26,048	9,088	8,704	7,488	12,672	86,300	35,124	12,255	11,737	10,097	17,087
Water skiing	2,800	1,140	0,398	0,381	0,328	0,554	4,900	1,994	0,696	0,666	0,573	0,970	6,700	2,727	0,951	0,911	0,784	1,327
Sailing and canoeing	1,200	0,488	0,170	0,163	0,140	0,238	1,900	0,773	0,270	0,258	0,222	0,376	2,600	1,058	0,369	0,354	0,304	0,515
Other boating	8,800	3,882	1,250	1,197	1,030	1,742	13,000	5,291	1,846	1,768	1,521	2,574	18,400	7,489	2,613	2,502	2,153	3,643
Subtotal	50,400	20,513	7,157	6,855	5,897	9,979	83,800	34,106	11,900	11,396	9,804	16,592	114,000	46,398	16,188	15,504	13,338	22,572
Winter Sports																		
Ice skating *	0,100						0,100						0,200					
Sledding or tobogganing *	0,400						0,700						0,900					
Snow skiing *	0,200						0,200						0,300					
Subtotal	0,700						1,000						1,400					
Back Country Recreation																		
Hunting	1,900	0,773	0,270	0,258	0,222	0,376	2,200	0,895	0,312	0,299	0,257	0,436	2,800	1,140	0,398	0,381	0,328	0,554
Fishing	9,800	3,989	1,392	1,333	1,147	1,940	13,500	5,495	1,917	1,836	1,579	2,673	16,400	6,675	2,329	2,230	1,919	3,247
Hiking	4,200	1,709	0,596	0,571	0,491	0,832	7,100	2,890	1,008	0,966	0,831	1,406	10,200	4,151	1,449	1,387	1,193	2,020
Mountain climbing	0,500	0,203	0,071	0,068	0,058	0,099	0,900	0,326	0,114	0,109	0,105	0,178	1,200	0,489	0,170	0,163	0,140	0,238
Camping	7,100	0,824	1,952	2,187	1,001	1,136	10,700	1,241	2,942	3,296	1,509	1,712	13,200	1,531	3,630	4,066	1,861	2,112
Subtotal	23,500	7,498	4,281	4,417	2,919	4,383	34,400	10,847	6,293	6,506	4,281	6,405	43,800	13,986	7,976	8,227	5,441	8,171
Miscellaneous Activities *	2,400	0,977	0,341	0,326	0,281	0,475	3,600	1,465	0,511	0,490	0,421	0,713	5,000	2,035	0,710	0,680	0,585	0,990
GRAND TOTAL	386,500	151,952	55,728	53,689	45,308	76,118	578,000	231,684	83,343	80,300	67,764	113,839	746,000	311,267	111,443	109,215	95,337	155,206

\* Estimates based upon extremely small per capita estimates that may include error.

Source: Stanford Research Institute  
California Department of Parks and Recreation

TABLE 10



TABLE 11

ESTIMATED RECREATION DEMAND INCREASE  
BY TIME TRAVEL ZONES  
MILLIONS OF RECREATION DAYS AND PERCENT INCREASE

RECREATION ACTIVITY	YEAR	SAN FRANCISCO 2-4 HOUR ZONE		SACRAMENTO 1-2 HOUR ZONE		SAN FRANCISCO - SACRAMENTO COMBINED	
<u>PASSIVE ACTIVITIES</u>							
WALKING FOR PLEASURE	1980	21.638		8.294		24.932	
	1970	15.232		2.158		17.390	
	(Difference)		42%	1.136	53%	7.542	43%
DRIVING FOR PLEASURE	1980	18.714		3.309		22.023	
	1970	13.818		2.286		16.104	
	(Difference)		4.896 35%	1.023 45%	5.919 37%		
PICKNICKING	1980	4.284		0.738		5.022	
	1970	3.237		0.525		3.762	
	(Difference)		1.047 32%	0.213 41%	1.260 34%		
NATURE WALKS	1980	1.999		0.497		2.496	
	1970	1.414		0.341		1.755	
	(Difference)		0.585 42%	0.156 46%	0.741 42%		
SIGHT SEEING	1980	8.840		1.406		10.246	
	1970	6.240		0.951		7.411	
	(Difference)		2.380 37%	0.455 48%	2.835 38%		
ATTEND SPORTS	1980	4.420		0.852		5.272	
	1970	3.305		0.611		3.916	
	(Difference)		1.115 35%	0.241 40%	1.356 35%		
ATTENDING OUT- DOOR CONCERTS	1980	0.789		0.099		0.888	
	1970	0.422		0.071		0.493	
	(Difference)		0.367 98%	0.028 39%	0.395 80%		



TABLE 11 (Continued)

RECREATION ACTIVITY	YEAR	SAN FRANCISCO 2-4 HOUR ZONE	SACRAMENTO 1-2 HOUR ZONE	SAN FRANCISCO- SACRAMENTO COMBINED
SUB TOTALS	1980	60.684	10.195	70.879
	1970	43.888	6.943	50.831
	(Difference)	16.796 38%	3.252 47%	20.048 39%
<u>PHYSICALLY ACTIVE RECREATION</u>				
OUTDOOR GAMES OR SPORTS	1980	17.762	2.641	19.403
	1970	13.478	1.860	15.338
	(Difference)	4.284 31%	0.781 42%	5.065 33%
BICYCLING	1980	5.549	0.710	6.259
	1970	3.930	0.568	4.498
	(Difference)	1.619 41%	0.142 25%	1.761 39%
HORSEBACK RIDING	1980	0.830	0.213	1.043
	1970	0.612	0.158	0.768
	(Difference)	0.218 31%	0.057 27%	0.275 36%
SUB TOTALS	1980	24.141	3.564	27.705
	1970	18.020	2.584	20.604
	(Difference)	6.121 34%	0.980 27%	7.101 35%
<u>WATER SPORTS</u>				
SWIMMING	1980	11.737	2.258	13.995
	1970	3.704	1.576	10.280
	(Difference)	3.033 35%	0.682 43%	3.715 36%

TABLE 11 (Continued)

RECREATION ACTIVITY	YEAR	SAN FRANCISCO 2-4 HOUR ZONE	SACRAMENTO 1-2 HOUR ZONE	SAN FRANCISCO- SACRAMENTO COMBINED
WATER SKIING	1980	0.911	0.213	1.124
	1970	0.666	0.142	0.808
	(Difference)	0.245 37%	0.071 50%	0.316 39%
SAILING AND CANOEING	1980	0.354	0.057	0.411
	1970	0.258	0.043	0.301
	(Difference)	0.096 35%	0.014 33%	0.110 37%
OTHER BOATING	1980	2.507	0.469	2.976
	1970	1.768	0.312	2.080
	(Difference)	0.739 42%	0.157 50%	0.896 45%
SUB TOTALS	1980	15.504	2.997	18.501
	1970	11.396	2.073	13.469
	(Difference)	4.108 40%	0.924 46%	5.032 38%
<u>WINTER SPORTS</u>				
SLEDDING OR TOBOGGANING	1980	0.900	0.300	1.200
	1970	0.700	0.200	0.900
	(Difference)	0.200 29%	0.100 50%	0.300
SNOW SKIING	1980	0.300	0.100	0.400
	1970	0.200	0.100	0.300
	(Difference)	0.100 50%	0.000 00%	0.100 33%
SUB TOTAL	1980	1.200	0.400	1.600
	1970	0.900	0.300	1.200
	(Difference)	0.300 33%	0.100 33%	0.400 33%

TABLE 11 (Continued)

RECREATION ACTIVITY	YEAR	SAN FRANCISCO 2-4 HOUR ZONE	SACRAMENTO 1-2 HOUR ZONE	SAN FRANCISCO- SACRAMENTO COMBINED
<u>BACK COUNTRY RECREATION</u>				
HUNTING	1980	0.381	0.114	0.495
	1970	0.299	0.085	0.384
	(Difference)	0.082 22%	0.029 34%	0.111 29%
FISHING	1980	2.230	0.497	2.727
	1970	1.836	0.383	2.219
	(Difference)	0.394 21%	0.114 30%	0.508 42%
HIKING	1980	1.387	0.199	1.586
	1970	0.966	0.128	1.094
	(Difference)	0.421 44%	0.071 55%	0.492 45%
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING	1980	0.163	0.028	0.191
	1970	0.109	0.014	0.123
	(Difference)	0.054 49%	0.014 100%	0.068 55%
CAMPING	1980	4.066	0.495	4.561
	1970	3.296	0.385	3.681
	(Difference)	0.770 23%	0.110 29%	0.880 24%
SUB TOTAL	1980	8.227	1.333	9.560
	1970	6.506	0.995	7.501
	(Difference)	1.721 22%	0.338 34%	2.059 27%
<u>MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES</u>				
	1980	0.680	0.099	0.779
	1970	0.490	0.085	0.575
	(Difference)	0.190 39%	0.014 16%	0.204 35%

TABLE 11 (Continued)

RECREATION ACTIVITY	YEAR	SAN FRANCISCO 2-4 HOUR ZONE		SACRAMENTO 1-2 HOUR ZONE		SAN FRANCISCO- SACRAMENTO COMBINED	
GRAND TOTALS							
SAN FRANCISCO ZONE 2-4	1980	109.236		18.188		127.424	
SACRAMENTO ZONE 1-2	1970	80.300		12.680		0.980	
(Difference)		18.936	24%	5.508	44%	24.444	26%
GRAND TOTAL							
ALL SAN FRANCISCO AND SACRAMENTO	1980	787.900		126.900		914.800	
TRAVEL TIME ZONES	1970	578.000		88.300		666.300	
(Difference)		209.900	36%	38.600	44%	248.500	37%

TABLE 12

SUMMARY OF  
ESTIMATES OF POTENTIAL DEMAND FOR RECREATION IN PARTICIPATION DAYS<sup>(1)</sup>

San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton & Santa Barbara  
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas  
(1960, 1970, 1980)

PLACER COUNTY  
(1960, 1970, 1980)

Activity	Participation Days (millions)			Participation Days (thousands)		
	1960	1970	1980	1960 <sup>(3)</sup>	1970 <sup>(4)</sup>	1980 <sup>(5)</sup>
Passive outdoor pursuits						
Walking for pleasure	86.8	114.4	159.9	560	760	1,130
Driving for pleasure	76.1	105.8	141.1	960	1,310	1,950
Sightseeing	33.8	49.1	66.3	200	270	400
Picknicking	17.2	24.8	32.2	130	170	260
Attending outdoor sports events	17.5	25.5	33.3	290	390	580
Nature Walks	8.2	11.2	15.4	190	260	390
Attending outdoor concerts, dramas	2.6	3.7	5.6	10	14	20
Subtotal	242.2	334.5	453.8	2,340	3,174	4,730
Physically active recreation						
Playing games and sports	63.2	103.9	135.4	590	790	1,180
Bicycling	19.9	31.2	42.7	300	400	600
Horseback riding	3.5	4.9	6.3	160	220	320
Subtotal	86.6	140.0	184.4	1,050	1,410	2,100
Water sports						
Swimming	39.7	65.9	87.4	220	290	440
Sailing and canoeing	1.4	1.9	2.6	30	40	60
Other boating	9.3	13.5	18.8	10	15	20
Water skiing	3.0	5.2	7.0	80	100	150
Subtotal	53.4	86.5	115.8	340	445	670

TABLE 12 (Continued)

PLACER COUNTY  
(1960, 1970, 1980)

Activity	Participation Days (millions)			Participation Days (thousands)		
	1960	1970	1980	1960 (3)	1970 (4)	1980 (5)
Winter sports						
Sledding (2)	0.4	0.7	0.9	1	2	2
Ice skating (2)	0.2	0.2	0.3	8	11	17
Snow skiing (2)	0.3	0.3	0.4	2	3	5
Subtotal	0.9	1.2	1.6	11	16	24
Back-country recreation						
Fishing	11.4	15.5	18.8	230	300	450
Hunting	2.4	2.5	3.5	270	370	550
Camping	7.6	11.5	13.9	30	40	60
Hiking	4.2	6.9	9.8	3	5	7
Mountain Climbing	0.6	0.9	1.2	110	150	220
Subtotal	26.2	37.3	47.0	643	865	1,287
Miscellaneous	2.5	3.8	4.9	--	--	--
Grand Total	411.8	603.3	807.5	4,384	5,910	8,811

(1) Source: PARIS Study, November 1966, The California Department of Parks and Recreation

(2) Estimates based on extremely small per capita estimates that may include error.

(3) Placer County 1960 Population = 56,998; United States Bureau of Census

(4) Placer County 1970 Population = 77,306; United States Bureau of Census

(5) Placer County 1980 Population = 115,300; S.R.A.P.C. Population Trends & Forecasts



## Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission

In 1968, the Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission (SRAPC) conducted a sample survey of citizens in portions of five counties to determine public desires and attitudes relating to several comprehensive planning subjects including highways, mass transit, recreation and other facilities. Unfortunately, the survey proved to be inconclusive in so far as Placer County recreation potential is concerned in that it covered only a portion of the county, it represented only 5% of the regional population; and it did not cover the peak summer recreation months.

## PLACER COUNTY RECREATION LAND CLASSIFICATION

To provide a means to assess recreation use potentials as well as potential environmental impact, delineations were prepared to designate recreation land classifications as described in the section on statewide trends and enlarged upon in Appendix C.

The following criteria were applied in preparing the delineation in exhibits 3 and 4:

### Class I - High Density Recreation Areas

These areas developed and managed for use by large numbers of people are dependent upon the ability to provide high standard access and utility service. They include ski areas, schools, major boat launching facilities, high density campgrounds, beaches and other intensive use recreation facilities. Special areas for use of off-road vehicles and recreation access landing strips would also fall within this classification. Common characteristics of all uses and areas within the Class I category are the requirement for significant expenditures for necessary development and the requirement to accept extensive modification of the natural environment. In view of this, each proposal for a recreation use falling within the high density classification must be considered individually to assure that all of the fiscal and environmental costs are recognized. It is recognized that small islands of Class I activities may appear in urban areas on the Recreation Plan even though not specifically indicated.

## Class II - General Outdoor Recreation Areas

These areas provide some of the same recreational opportunities as Class I areas but require less development and are designed to accommodate lower densities. Class II areas may be characterized as having good accessibility from urban centers with the ability to provide non urban recreation experiences for fairly large numbers of people. Most Placer County land falling within this classification is found below 3,000 feet in close proximity to the County's urban centers and low elevation lakes. These areas are served by roads and utilities and provide opportunities for water related recreation as well as historical and scenic enjoyment, horseback riding, cycling and similar activities. Most second or recreation homes would be found in this classification.

## Class III - Natural Environment Areas

The lands comprising the natural environment areas support recreation activities which are dependent upon the area remaining in its natural or agrarian state. Recreation pursuits include hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, cycling, driving, etc. These are multiple use areas with a relatively low density recreation use. The degree of use is dependent upon the ability of the resource to support such uses on a continuing basis with minimal environmental impact. In the western portion of the County, such lands include cultivated crop lands, range lands and lands in excess of 15% slope. At higher elevations, Class III includes forest lands less than 15% slope, lands with good potential for access and utilities which are capable of supporting outdoor

recreation activities with little or no impact upon the environment. The common characteristic of lands within Class III is that little or no development is required to accommodate recreation uses on a relatively low density basis.

#### Class IV - Outstanding Natural Areas

Placer County, along with its sister counties of the Sierra Nevada, enjoys certain geographic and environmental features of outstanding significance; such geographic features as highland meadows, dense timberlands and towering peaks provide scenic vistas in an Alpine setting reasonably close to populated centers. These areas also support significant populations of wildlife and unique riparian features. The recreation attractions in such areas are dependent upon the natural setting remaining "natural." A great deal of care must be taken to provide that access to these areas and development should be limited only to that necessary for public safety and environmental protection. Recreation should be limited to day use activities. Necessary lodging or camping facilities should be developed on adjacent lands in an appropriate class. Trail camping would be allowed, but no extensive camping facilities should be provided.

#### Class IV

Placer County lands falling within the Class IV category include timber croplands under 40% slope but greater than 15% slope.

#### Class V - Primitive Areas

The essential characteristic of primitive lands is that the

natural environment has not been disturbed and that the area is primarily without mechanized transportation. In Placer County, the two most significant primitive areas are the Sierra Crest Zone and the Royal Gorge segment of the American River Canyon. The Placer Redwood Grove is also included in this category.

Recreation activities in these areas are limited to those that may be pursued without benefit of roads. Trail camping would be allowed, but no facilities would be provided. Class V lands are those above 7,000 feet in elevation as well as all lands over 40% in slope.

#### Class VI - Historical and Cultural Sites (1)

One of Placer County's greatest recreational resources is the physical testimony of its rich history. There are sites throughout the county which exhibit local, state and national significance. Exhibit 4 indicates the most significant of these sites.

In Placer County, as in the balance of California, historical preservation has been accomplished through the occasional efforts of a few individuals and organizations. There is need for a more comprehensive and united approach to the coordination of state, federal and local efforts under the various governmental programs dedicated to historical preservation.

At the local level, a complete inventory of historical sites must be developed. In addition, a system of historical site classification must be devised to facilitate the setting of goals and priorities for preservation, even resurrection.

(1) See Appendix D for Historical Sites Descriptions.

## CLASS VI - Museums (1)

Museums in Placer County serve to preserve and interpret Placer County's history. Not all historical sites and buildings can be protected or preserved for future generations. Where preservation or restoration is not feasible, the display of artifacts in a local museum setting can present an opportunity to interpret the history of the site and surrounding area. The construction and operation of branch museums, located throughout the County, can provide learning and recreational opportunities, install civic pride, furnish historical insight and even project future trends based on past experiences.

Placer County is fortunate to have existing museums in Auburn (Placer County Museum), Roseville, Penryn, Tahoe City, Colfax and Foresthill. Those in the planning stage are in Lincoln, Rocklin, Loomis and Newcastle. Some are privately operated and others, such as the Portuguese Hall in Newcastle and the Japanese Cultural Center in Loomis, will contribute to our understanding of ethnic heritages and emphasize the ancestral contributions to the local area development.

These museums will insure future generations access to the history, the folklore and the cultural contributions that molded local and regional development. They will provide an alternative form of recreational and educational opportunities. Museums are our link with the past and our window to the future; the influence of history is everlasting and, therefore, must be preserved.

(1) See Recreation Plan (Exhibit 10) for the location of museums.











# RECREATION LAND CLASSIFICATION

COUNTY OF PLACER, CALIFORNIA

1971



## LEGEND

-  CLASS I HIGH DENSITY RECREATION
-  CLASS II GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION
-  CLASS III NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
-  CLASS IV UNIQUE NATURAL
-  CLASS V PRIMITIVE
-  CLASS VI HISTORICAL  
(SEE EXHIBIT 4)



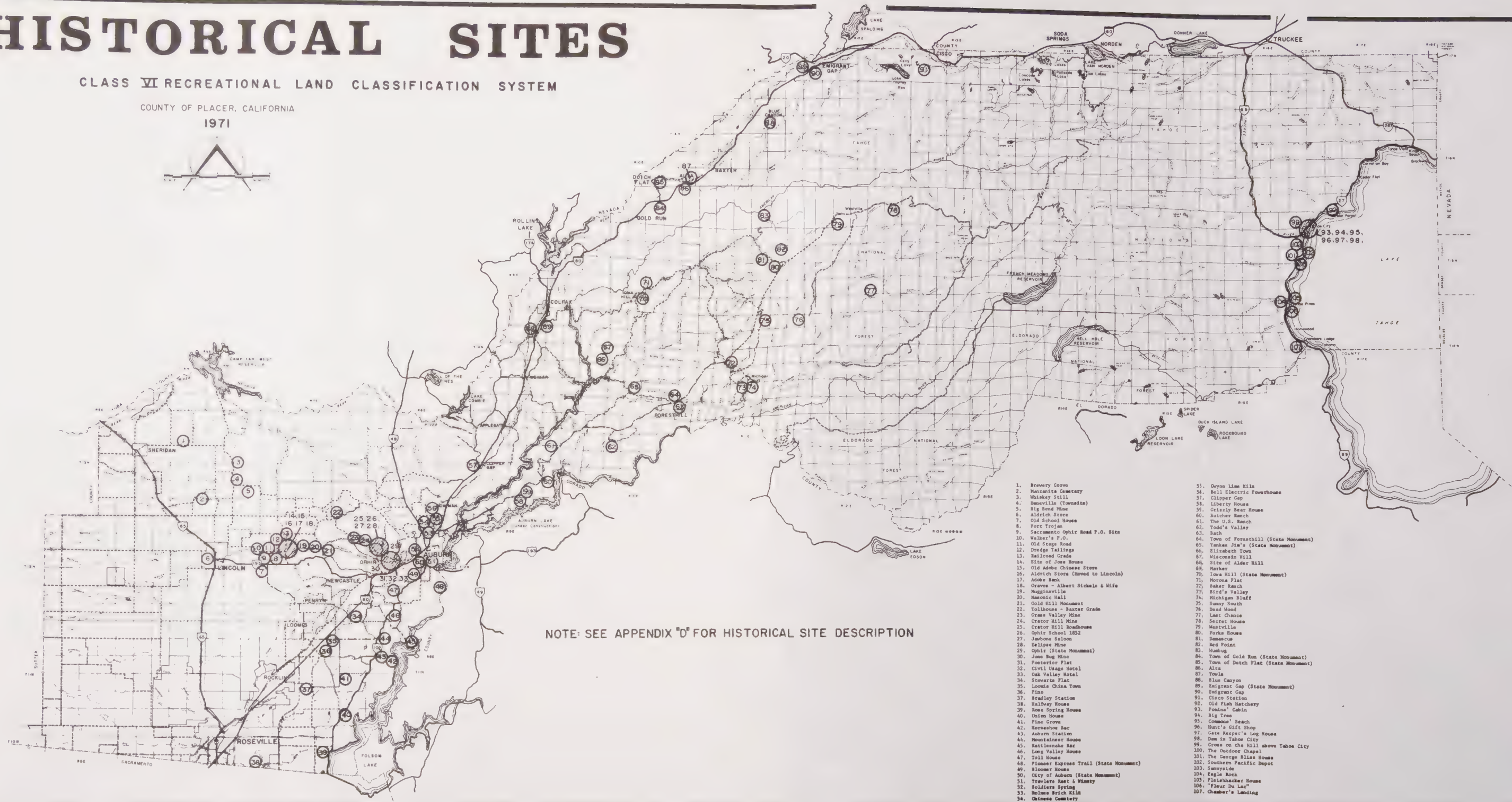


# HISTORICAL SITES

CLASS VI RECREATIONAL LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

COUNTY OF PLACER, CALIFORNIA

1971





## OUTDOOR RECREATION SPACE STANDARDS

In an effort to provide criteria for the proper conservation of the recreation resource and to minimize the impact on the environment, the following space standards were developed. It is recognized that extenuating circumstances may require adjustment to these standards in specific cases.

The intent of the standards is to maintain overall recreation densities that yield high quality services and protect the resource.

TABLE 13

### OUTDOOR RECREATION SPACE STANDARDS

#### CLASS I - HIGH DENSITY RECREATION AREAS

Adequate access and parking should be an integral part of any high density recreation area. Park land and open space recreation areas include areas used for free play, rest and short walks within 30 minutes travel time.

1 acre for each 500

Total Population

Play lots - including swings, slides and other equipment for younger children.

75 sq. ft. per child

Playgrounds - includes facilities to accommodate organized sports at the



elementary school level	5 acres for each 2,000 Total Population* (Min. 5 acre site may be portion of school site)
Play fields - includes facilities to accommodate organized sports for secondary school level and adults	15 acres for each 10,000 Total Population* (Min. 15 acre site may be portion of school site)
Skiable Terrain	1 acre for each 15 skiers
Lift Facility	1 minute wait per 1 minute skiing at peak capacity
Snow Play	1 acre of slope for each 20 participants
Golf - 30 min. travel time	1-9 holes of golf for every 27,000 population
Tennis, outdoor basketball and other court sports	1 regulation court for every 3,000 population
Baseball	1 regulation hardball for every 6,000 population - 1 regulation

*\*Minimum recommended site*

	softball field for every 3,000 population
Trailerred Boats	1 launch facilty per 160 surface acres of boating water - Parking space for 75 autos and boat trailers for each launch- ing lane
Non-trailerred Boats	Mooring or slippage space for 100 boats per 160 acres of boating water
Lake Fishing	3.6 acres of surface per fisherman
Stream Fishing	1 fisherman per 1/4 mile of stream
Swimming, Lake 1 Hour Travel Time	25 effective feet of shoreline for each 1,000 population. This includes: 5,000 sq. ft. for sun bathing, 2,500 sq. ft. for buffer and picnic area, 1,000 sq. ft. of water surface
Swimming Pool, 30 min. Travel Time	1 pool each 25,000

	population - 30 sq. ft. of water surface per person
Hiking, Nature study, Horseback and Bicycling	1 mile of trail for every 1,000 Total Pop- ulation, grades not to exceed 5% average with a maximum of 15%. Average width of buffer zone each side of trail should be 300'.
Picnic Areas	8 to 10 picnic tables per acre
Camp Sites on 15% Slope or Less	8 units* per acre. In high density en-route camp area, to a low of 4 sites per acre.

## CLASS II - GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

Class II areas will accommodate many of the same uses as Class I areas. Activities should be oriented to the natural setting. Standards should be adjusted to obtain site densities

*\*A unit includes table cooking facilities, space for tent or trailer.*

of about 50% of those for Class I. Skiing, snow play, play fields with equipment and similar structural recreation facilities should be prohibited or relegated to location where the terrain permits their use with almost no grading.

### CLASS III - NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AREAS

#### Boating

Boating should be limited to canoeing and other water craft which may be carried and launched without mechanical aid. No special facilities should be provided.

#### Riding, Hiking

1 user per mile; average width of buffer zone on each side of trail should be 1 mile.

#### Picnic Areas

Picnic area should be limited to road or trail-side rest stops, number and density must be dictated by trail length and environmental factors. It should not exceed accommodations for more than 25 persons. Site

should include running water, sanitary facilities, tables and cooking facilities.

### CLASS III - NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AREAS

Camp sites on 15% slope or less

Developed camp sites should not exceed 1 unit per acre.

### CLASS IV - OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREAS

Hiking, Horseback Riding

1 user per 5 miles of trail - development limited to trails, trail markers and "natural" drinking areas

Primitive Camps

1 camp site per 10 acres of land

### CLASS V - PRIMITIVE AREAS

Hiking & Horseback Riding

Development limited to access trails and trail markers

## PLACER COUNTY FISHERY

One of Placer County's greatest outdoor recreation resources is its many fishable lakes and streams. As reflected in table 14, there are 698 miles of stream and over 97 thousand acres of lakes. These waterways provide an outstanding habitat for a variety of game fish. To facilitate description of this resource, the Placer County Fishery is divided into natural watersheds for discussion.

Exhibit 5 also depicts the fishery habitat which includes the stream-side land which is having a direct effect on the ecology of the stream. The type of vegetal cover and physical condition of the shore lands affect the suitability of a stream as a fish habitat. These land areas are the natural habitat of many of the insects which fish feed upon. The vegetal cover controls erosion and provides shade. Vegetation within the stream aids in replacing oxygen in the water.

The exhibits reflect the predominate vegetal types found in the various stream ways.

## WATERSHEDS

Placer County lies in seven watershed drainages as delineated in exhibit 5. These watersheds are described in detail in the U.S. Forest Service Fisheries Habitat Management Plan for the Tahoe National Forest. The descriptions which follow were paraphrased from a draft of that report.



#### SOUTH YUBA - 1704

This watershed begins in the Donner Pass area and covers approximately 176,700 acres--only a small portion along Interstate Highway 80 lies within Placer County. Approximately 3/4 of the South Yuba watershed is accessible. The river is accessible via Interstate 80 from Donner Summit to near Indian Springs Campground. This 15 mile stretch is of the most importance to Placer County from the standpoint of recreation resources.

The State Department of Fish and Game stocks the main South Yuba River and several lakes here with catchable fish. Natural rainbow and brown trout inhabit the majority of side streams.

#### BEAR RIVER - 1705

The Placer County portion of the Bear River drainage begins at the Emigrant Gap-Lang's Crossing area and extends along the northern boundary of the County to a point where the river flows into Sutter County.

The main Bear River accessible near the Highway 20 crossing is stocked. Other portions of the river's upper reaches are not readily accessible but do support quantities of rainbow and some German brown trout. Lower reaches of the river include Rollins Lake, Lake Combie and Camp Far West Reservoir. All of these lakes are accessible for fishing with Rollins and Camp Far West presenting the best opportunities.

#### NORTH FORK AMERICAN - 1706

The drainage in this watershed begins in the Granite Chief, Tinker's Knob and Anderson Peak area and flows westerly for

approximately 35 miles to Auburn. Tributaries include Cedar Creek, Onion Creek, Palisade Creek, Big and little Granite Creeks, Big Valley Canyon, Burnett Creek, East Fork, North Fork of North Fork, Shirttail Creek, Page Creek, Brimster Creek, Humbug Canyon, Tadpole, Sailor and Wabena Creeks, and Wildcat Canyon. Little of the main North Fork American River is accessible except by trail.

The upper portion is not accessible to the public due to private ownership. The North Fork Association stocks the river for private use and patrols the stream to prevent trespassing. The headwaters areas of the majority of tributary streams are accessible by road and trail and offer fairly good fishing to the public. The only completed water project within the watershed is Pacific Gas and Electric Company's Lake Valley Reservoir and Kelly Lake (see exhibit 5).

The Sugar Pine project, a portion of the Auburn Dam project, is authorized and is planned for construction within the next five years. The project consist of a dam on Shirttail Creek approximately ten miles above Foresthill.

An additional proposal, the Giant Gap water project, is under study by the Placer County Water Agency. This project would create a fairly extensive reservoir on the main North Fork American and the North Fork of North Fork. It would present excellent fishing potential because of its relative high altitude but may have adverse effects on fish migration and propagation.

There are a few small natural lakes at the heads of the tributary streams. These include Palisade Lake, Huntley Mill Lake

and the Lock Leven Lakes. These lakes are stocked by air with fingerlings.

There has been a fair amount of mineral extraction activity on the lower reaches of the watershed. However, in more recent years, mining was of the lode rather than placer type, so not a great deal of damage occurred to the streams so far as fish habitat is concerned.

#### MIDDLE FORK AMERICAN - 1707

The Middle Fork drainage heads in the Picayune Valley area and the lower portion forms the southern boundary of Tahoe National Forest.

Tributary streams include Talbot Creek, Duncan Canyon, Big Mosquito Creek, Peavine Creek, North Fork of the Middle Fork of the American, El Dorado Creek, Bullion Creek, Volcano Canyon, Rubicon Creek, Brushy Creek, Dalby Creek and Rice Creek.

The upper portion of the Middle Fork in the French Meadows Reservoir area is accessible by road to the public. Generally, the balance of the main river is accessible by trail only.

There are a few small lakes at the headwaters of this watershed which include the Mildred Lakes and Little Needle Lake. These are stocked with fingerlings by air.

#### RUBICON - 0305

The headwaters of this watershed are located in the Five Lakes area near the crest of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Tributaries to the Rubicon River include Barker Creek, West Meadow Creek, Little and Big Powderhorn Creeks, Grayhorse Creek, Cottonwood Creek and the main tributary, Five Lakes Creek.

This area has not been logged, and there are no roads with the exception of a short section of the Blackwood-Barker Pass Road. Accessibility is, therefore, by trail only. All of the streams support natural rainbow trout.

Overgrazing by sheep in the past has damaged the ecology of the area.

It has been noted that some riparian vegetation along Five Lakes Creek has been destroyed and some scouring has occurred.

#### TRUCKEE - 1708

This watershed includes the drainage into the main Truckee River from the Lake Tahoe outlet to the California-Nevada state line comprising an area of approximately 121,000 acres. Tributaries include Martis Creek, Juniper Creek, Prosser Creek, Alder Creek, Trant Creek, Cold Stream, Deep Creek, Pole Creek, Silver Creek, Squaw Creek and Bear Creek.

Power, irrigation and flood control projects are planned within the Truckee watershed. Prosser Reservoir was constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Washoe Project. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has planned a flood protection reservoir on Martis Creek. Due to its primary purpose for flood control, it is doubtful whether a great deal of fishery benefits will be realized from this project.

The entire main Truckee River is accessible by car as are the majority of tributaries. Rainbow, brown and eastern brook trout are the most abundant game fish in the main Truckee River. Tributary streams support mainly rainbow trout. The Little and the main Truckee Rivers are both planted with rainbow and eastern

brook trout by the California Department of Fish and Game.

A remnant of the Lahontan cut-throat trout exists in Pole Creek, and the creek has been closed to public fishing in an effort to reestablish the species.

#### LAKE TAHOE - 0301

This watershed includes all of the drainages into Lake Tahoe. There are approximately 43,000 acres in the Placer County portion of the basin. The majority of the shoreline is under private ownership which limits access.

Tributaries include Criff Creek, Watson Creek, Burton Creek, Ward Creek, Blackwood, Madden and Homewood Creeks.

TABLE 14  
PLACER COUNTY FISH HABITAT

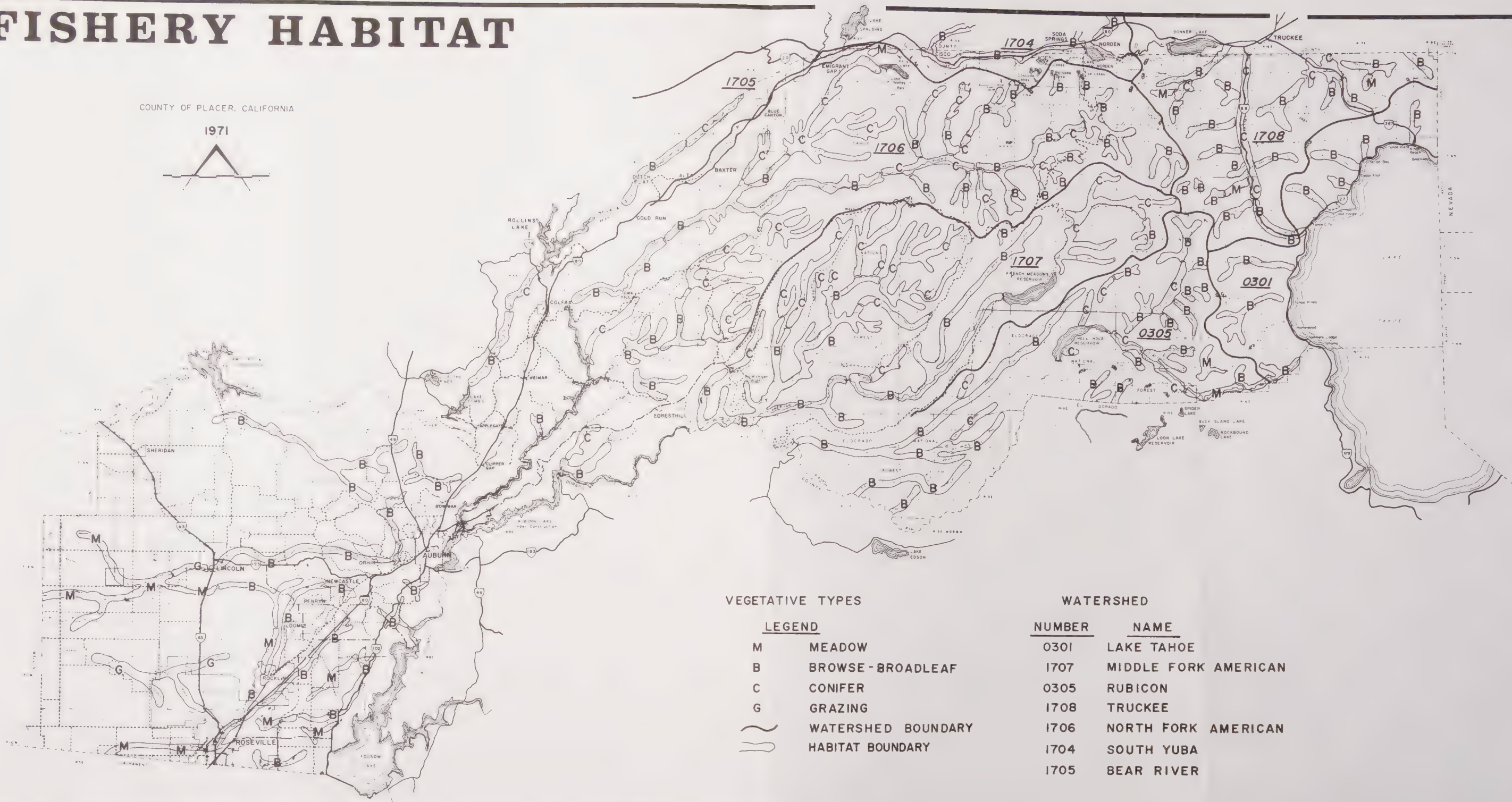
	Miles of Stream	Number of Waters	Acres	Percent of Miles	County Total Acres
Coldwater Streams	602.0			86	
Coldwater Lakes		34	86,262		88
Coldwater Reservoirs		14	605		1
Combination Reservoirs		2	9,200		9
Warmwater Streams	92.5			13	
Warmwater Canals	3.5			1	
Warmwater Reservoirs		2	1,800		2
Total	698.0	52		100	100



# FISHERY HABITAT

COUNTY OF PLACER, CALIFORNIA

1971



VEGETATIVE TYPES

LEGEND	
M	MEADOW
B	BROWSE - BROADLEAF
C	CONIFER
G	GRAZING
~	WATERSHED BOUNDARY
—	HABITAT BOUNDARY

WATERSHED

NUMBER	NAME
0301	LAKE TAHOE
1707	MIDDLE FORK AMERICAN
0305	RUBICON
1708	TRUCKEE
1706	NORTH FORK AMERICAN
1704	SOUTH YUBA
1705	BEAR RIVER





## PLACER COUNTY WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Of the County's wildlife resources, one of the most significant is the Blue Canyon Deer herd. The herd range is located primarily in Placer County and within the Tahoe and El Dorado National Forests (exhibit 6).

Elevations range from 1,100 feet on the western portion of the range to over 9,000 feet on the crest of the Sierra Nevada. The three races of deer inhabiting the area are Colombian Black-tailed Deer, California Mule Deer and Rocky Mountain Mule Deer. The majority of the deer are migratory. However, a small portion of the population are year long residents of the foothill segment of the range.

The hunting potential of this resources is, of course, obvious; and there seems to be little problem in terms of supply and demand. In fact, the Habitat Management Plan for the Blue Canyon Deer herd published jointly by the Tahoe and El Dorado National Forests in 1965, lists overpopulation of the range as a major problem. The plan outlines two general solutions to this problem, both of which may be implemented in part by management of the resource from the recreation point of view. One solution is to develop hunting programs that will maintain the herd at levels commensurate with the carrying capacity of the range. The other solution is to maintain and enhance the range land to provide for a greater carrying capacity. Maintaining clear "wildlife right-of-ways" along migratory routes is one

TABLE 15

## AREA AND OWNERSHIP - BLUE CANYON DEER HERD(1)

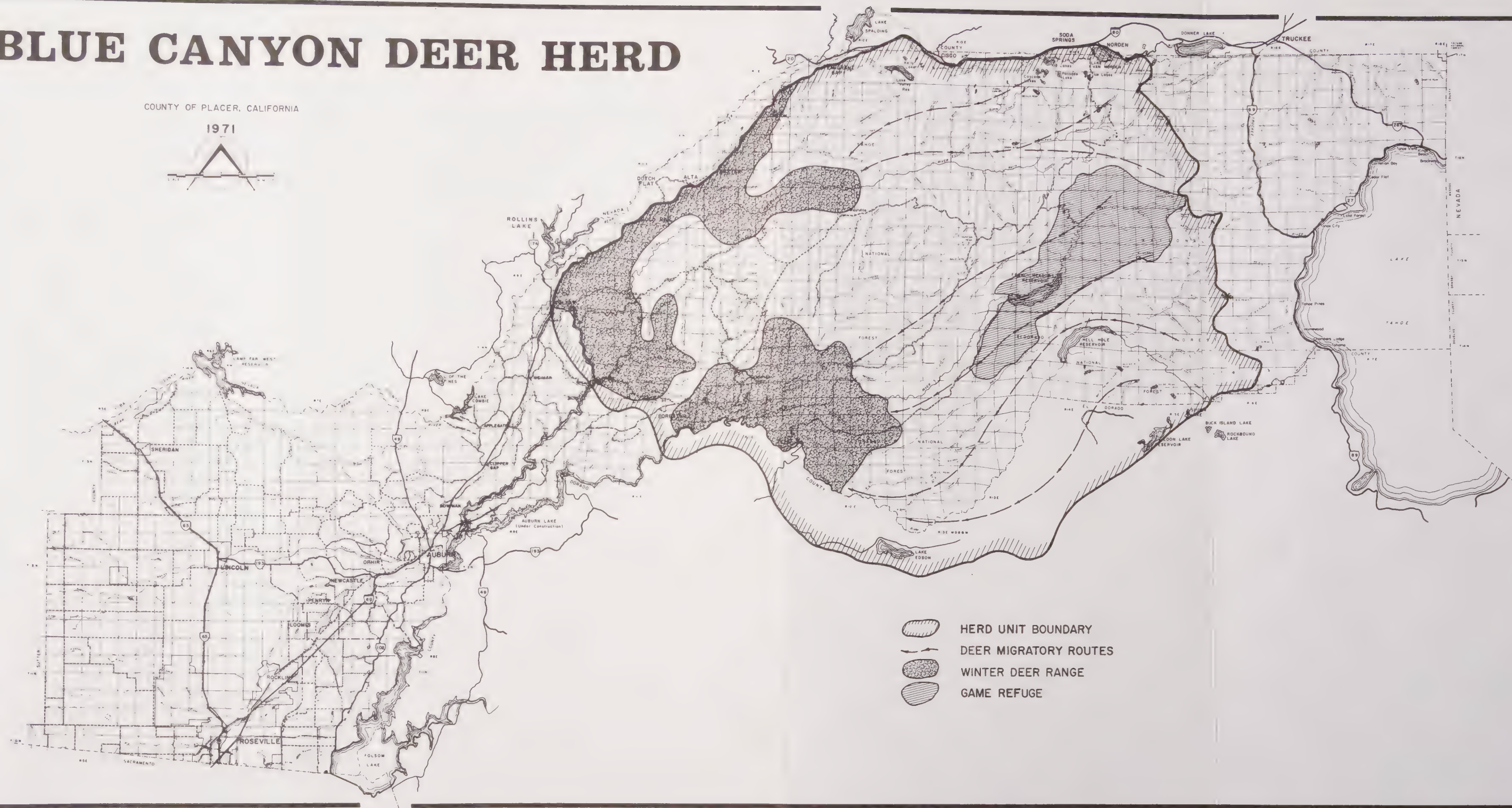
<u>LAND OWNERSHIP</u>	<u>SUMMER RANGE</u>		<u>WINTER RANGE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		
<u>Outside National Forest Boundary</u>							
Private	17,040	69%	30,103	77%	47,143	74%	
Public Domain	4,407	18%	4,998	13%	9,405	15%	
Powersite	2,335	10%	2,211	6%	4,546	7%	
State	363	1%	1,199	3%	1,562	2%	
Water Projects	172	1%	76	--	248	0.5%	
Bureau of Land Management	--	--	506	1%	506	1%	
Town of Foresthill	230	1%	39	--	269	0.5%	
Total	24,547	100%	39,132	100%	63,679	100%	
<u>Inside National Forest Boundary</u>							
Private	147,466	37%	15,835	29%	163,301	36%	
National Forest	252,311	63%	39,147	71%	291,458	64%	
Total	399,777	100%	54,982	100%	454,759	100%	
Total Acres	424,324	82%	94,114	18%	518,438	100%	
Square Miles	663		147		810		





(1) Prepared as part of the Habitat Management Plan - Blue Canyon Deer Herd; U.S. Forest Service, 1965

# BLUE CANYON DEER HERD

COUNTY OF PLACER, CALIFORNIA

1971



-  HERD UNIT BOUNDARY
-  DEER MIGRATORY ROUTES
-  WINTER DEER RANGE
-  GAME REFUGE





effort in which the County of Placer could make considerable contributions. Table 15 reflects the complex distribution of land ownerships which comprise the 810 square mile range.

#### Placer County Wildlife Habitat Types

There are other wildlife habitats in Placer County which are also part of the recreation resource. The California Fish and Wildlife Plan prepared by the California Department of Fish and Game, 1965, describes the various wildlife habitat types found in California. A description of the types found in Placer County follows. Table 16 reflects the 1963 and projected 1980 acreage for each type together with percent of total land within the county. The projections are based on a population increase of about 60,000 people.

TABLE 16  
PLACER COUNTY  
HABITAT TYPE PROJECTIONS

Habitat Types	1963 Acreage	% of County Total	1980 Acreage	% of County Total
Lodgepole pine	39,920	3.3	29,920	3.3
Pine-fir-chaparral	509,973	55.5	435,140	47.4
Woodland-chaparral	86,690	9.5	85,690	9.4
Woodland-grass	72,000	7.9	57,000	6.2
Chaparral	7,000	0.8	7,000	0.8
Inland Sagebrush	2,010	0.2	2,010	0.2
Grassland	25,480	2.8	18,300	2.0
Agriculture	129,700	14.2	150,700	16.5
Urban-industrial	46,787	5.1	120,800	13.2
Lakes, bays, reservoirs	<u>6,280</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>9,280</u>	<u>1.0</u>
	915,840	100.0	915,840	100.0

*Projections were prepared by the California Department of Fish and Game and published as supporting data for the California Fish and Wildlife Plan in October, 1965.*



## HABITAT TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

### 1. Lodgepole Pine

#### A. Description

This type represents the alpine forest areas of California, occupying terrain above the main timber belt to timber line. The indicator plant is lodgepole pine. Associated trees are white-barked pine and mountain hemlock. In California, the type is usually rather open with bare rocky areas, brush fields and small meadows.

#### B. Location

Occurs statewide in the highest mountains with most extensive areas in the high Sierras. The terrain is rugged, of scenic interest.

#### C. Climate

The climate is severe with extended periods of heavy snow pack. Summers are cool, dry; but occasional local thundershowers occur.

#### D. Value to Wildlife

The type is important deer summer range. However, dense timber stands are unproductive. Upland game species are limited to mountain quail in summer and blue grouse year around. Furbearers such as red fox, pine marten, fisher and rarely wolverine are found here. Song birds are plentiful in summer.

### 2. Pine-Fir-Chaparral

#### A. Description

This type is the main inland coniferous timber belt of California. The main indicator species of tree is ponderosa pine.

Other tree species are sugar pine, Jeffrey pine, white fir and black oak. Extensive brush fields dominated by the manzanitas and ceanothus occur, particularly on logged or burned sites. Numerous small meadows are found. The type varies from relatively dense forest to an open brushy aspect. Logging and fire are a continuing influence in the type.

#### B. Location

Occurs statewide in the mid-mountain elevations west of the Sierra crest and in other mountain ranges draining into the Pacific Ocean.

#### C. Climate

Climate is moderately severe and is generally in the highest interior precipitation belt. Snow accumulates on the ground each winter, but depth and time of the snowpack varies markedly winter to winter. Local summer thundershowers occur, but the summers are generally dry.

#### D. Value to Wildlife

The type is the main deer summer range. There is an abundance of fur-bearers, coyotes, bobcats, gray fox, beaver and others. Upland game are band-tailed pigeon, blue grouse, California mountain quail. Song birds are plentiful in summer.

### 3. Woodland-Chaparral

#### A. Description

This is a mixed stand of broadleaf trees, chaparral and grassland. The most typical trees are oaks. Digger pine may be present. Numerous shrubs species include chamise, ceanothus, manzanitas and others. In aspect varies from fairly dense to

open.

#### B. Location

This is an extensive type in California's hills and mountains occurring just below the main timber belt. Extends the length of California west of the Sierra crest. The most typical areas occur in the lower Sierra but is found in the inner coast ranges and other mountains.

#### C. Climate

Climate is warm, dry in summer with cool, moist winters. There is very little snowfall. Moderate precipitation is in the 15 to 30 inch range.

#### D. Value to Wildlife

The best parts of this type carry abundant wildlife in great variety. Probably carries the highest year around deer populations of any habitat type, 100 per square mile common.

### 4. Woodland-Grass

#### A. Description

This type is characterized by an open stand of broadleafed trees and grassland. Shrubs may be present but sparse. The dominant trees are oaks. The grass and forb understory is mostly annual species.

#### B. Location

The most extensive areas of this type are in the foothills surrounding the Great Central Valley. It is also common in the coast ranges and valleys.

#### C. Climate

Warm, dry summers are the rule with rainy winters. Snow

and prolonged freezing temperatures are rare.

#### D. Value to Wildlife

The type has moderate wildlife values for game species.

### 5. Chaparral

#### A. Description

For purposes of this report, the type is confined to areas outside of the main coniferous timber belt. Brush fields in the timber type are included in types 2, 3 and 4.

The type is characterized by solid brush stands made up of a great variety of species. Chamise, redshank, manzanitas, ceanothus, oaks, chaparral pea, etc., are some of the more common plants. The warmer south-facing slopes tend to be predominantly chamise; the north-facing slopes and draws carry a variety of shrubs.

#### B. Location

Chaparral has an extensive range in the state west of the main mountain crests. The large brush fields of the inner coast ranges, southern transverse ranges and lower Sierra slopes are typical.

#### C. Climate

Climate is warm, dry summers and cool, rainy winters. Snow is uncommon.

#### D. Value to Wildlife

In old decadent stands, of relatively low value. In new growth after fire or mechanical management, of high value. Deer densities may vary from ten per square mile in decadent stands to over 100 per square mile in new growth opened up areas. The

type is excellent quail and rabbit country. There is an abundance of fur-bearers.

## 6. Inland Sagebrush

### A. Description

The type is dominated by big sagebrush. Associated brush species are bitterbrush, curl-leaf mahogany, rabbitbrush and others. Scattered junipers may enter the type. Ground cover between the shrubs is grass and forbs of which cheat grass is a common element.

### B. Location

This is the most characteristic type of the Great Basin ranges and valleys of northeastern and eastern California. Scattered stands of this type extend westward in the southern Sierras and Tehachapi mountains. Terrain is flat to mountainous at elevations of 3,000 to 10,000 or more feet.

### C. Climate

Precipitation ranges around 10 to 15 inches annually. Winters severe with prolonged freezing temperatures, summers warm and dry. Snow is common but seldom forms a pack.

### D. Value to Wildlife

Of high value, especially around streams and springs. Sage grouse are confined to this type. Other upland game are jack-rabbits, cottontails, quail, doves and chukers. Fur-bearers such as coyotes and bobcats are common. Golden Eagles are frequently seen in the type.

## 7. Grassland

### A. Description

This is the open grass range. Forbs are abundantly intermixed. The great majority of the species are annuals. Many of the most common are introduced from the Mediterranean region of Europe, e.g. filaree, fescue, cheat grass, soft chess and other brome grasses.

#### B. Location

The type is statewide occurring in virtually every kind of terrain and climatic condition. The greatest expanses of the type are found along the foothills surrounding the Great Valley and in the coast ranges and valleys. The type formerly occupied most of what is now agriculture and urban developments.

#### C. Climate

The climate is extremely varied. The type is dry all summer, greening up after the first fall rains, maturing in the spring.

#### D. Value to Wildlife

Large open expanses of this type are relatively low in wildlife numbers. However, where it borders shrub, forest or riparian types, it becomes very valuable to wildlife as a feeding area.

### 8. Agriculture

#### A. Description

This is a highly variable type which can be divided into three main categories:

1. Field Crops - cereal grains, beans, cotton, hay, irrigated pasture, safflower, sugar beets, etc.
2. Vegetable Crops - tomatoes, potatoes, leafy vegetables, etc.



3. Fruits and nuts - peaches, almonds, walnuts, citrus, grapes, berries, etc.

Most crops are under irrigation, although some crops are not irrigated, particularly some cereal crops, e.g. barley or unirrigated land situations.

The undeveloped grazing lands are included in wildlife habitat types. California leads the nation in total value of agricultural crops.

B. Location

Location statewide but concentrated in the valley lands.

C. Climate

Variable, includes everything except the most severe high altitude climates.

D. Value to Wildlife

Varies from very low to some of the most important in the State. Pheasants are tied in almost entirely to agriculture, and waterfowl feed extensively on cereal crops and irrigated pastures. The type is valuable to such species as deer and quail wherever agriculture borders wild lands. The border of crop lands and wild lands is nearly always a concentration point for wildlife of all kinds. Further, irrigation ditch systems provide cover, food and water in areas that otherwise would be too dry to support much wildlife.

9. Urban-Industrial

A. Description

Includes cities and residential areas incorporated and unincorporated. California is now the nation's most populous

state.

B. Location

Statewide.

C. Climate

Variable.

D. Value to Wildlife

City centers are low in wildlife numbers. Residential areas, particularly outlying areas, are usually well populated by song birds. Doves breed commonly in urban areas.

10. Lakes-Bays-Reservoirs

A. Discription

Includes all open water areas, salt, brackish and fresh water. Borders are sometimes vegetated with water-tolerant forbs, shrubs and trees.

B. Location

Statewide.

C. Climate

Variable.

D. Value to Wildlife

The value to wildlife varies considerably. Natural lakes are rare in Placer County at low elevations. The high mountains contain one large lake, Tahoe, and several hundred small lakes of great scenic value. However, they are relatively little used by water birds and waterfowl as they generally are poor food producers.

A great many artificial reservoirs created for water storage are present in low to medium altitude ranges. The value of

these reservoirs to wildlife is generally poor because continuous water level fluctuations prevent the growth of shore vegetation. They do function as watering places for birds and mammals and as resting areas for waterfowl. Also, releases of water into the stream beds, if maintained throughout the year, serve to support downstream wildlife.

## SPECIAL PROBLEMS

There are several special problems associated with the development of Placer County's recreation resource which have a significant impact on outdoor recreation activities in the county. The first is the problem of peak demand. As tables 1 and 2 reflect, weekends account for over one third of an individual's free time. Combined with the travel time requirement for most Placer County recreation participants, this factor accounts for weekend peak recreation uses which often exceed the capacity of recreation facilities. These same facilities are little used during the week.

Although the free time distribution factor is beyond the control of supplying agencies, efforts should be made to encourage deviation from traditional work week patterns to afford a more reasonable use-time distribution to recreation facilities. The high percentage of government employment in the Sacramento area would seem to provide an ideal opportunity for school and government officials to develop creative programs for staggered work week experiments.

Off-road vehicles present another critical problem in developing the recreation resource. Off-road vehicle use is recognized as a legitimate form of recreation; however, the tremendous growth of this activity has created serious environmental problems in localized areas. Special areas should be designated for the intensive use of off-road vehicles, and they should be prohibited

in those portions of the county which fall within Recreation Classifications IV and V as depicted in exhibit 3. Controls should be developed for this use in the areas where environmental damage may result.

Governmental service such as law enforcement and emergency health care present additional problems especially during peak use periods. A great deal of the recreation facility is provided by public agencies at little or no cost to the user, consequently there is no revenue base from which the county or other local jurisdictions can provide these essential services.

## SOCIAL ASPECTS OF RECREATION DEMANDS

Social relationships with recreation in Placer County are manifold. The traditional patterns are obvious. The socio-economic aspects of farming and forestry are closely related to the prime recreation resource areas. Water supply, hydro-electric power and flood control and their socio-economic ramifications are also closely tied with the growing recreation industry.

In recent years, two areas of special social concern have become prominent in the complex of recreation socio-economic interrelationships. They are (1) recreation-oriented retirement and (2) recreation opportunities for the poor. Placer County resources afford numerous opportunities to address these demands. However, there are serious constraints that must be recognized.

In the first case, that of recreation retirement, the problem arises in providing the necessary residential utilities and meeting the special requirements of the elderly, such as health care facilities. The fixed and often limited income of the elderly also presents economic problems in developing suitable recreation retirement-oriented programs. Although these problems are outside the scope of this study, they must be considered when such proposals are presented.

The constraints involved in providing recreational opportunities for the poor are essentially inadequate participant income and proximity to recreation activity. Placer County resources offer many opportunities to participate in outdoor



recreational activities at little or no cost.

The transportation problem should be solved within the jurisdiction of residence. Placer County's close proximity to metropolitan centers should serve to minimize the problem.

## RECREATION PLAN AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are associated with graphic recommendations reflected on the Recreation Plan Map. They are offered as guidelines for the development of precise regulations to assure the implementation of this plan.

### URBAN AREA

This is the area of most intense residential and commercial land use. It follows, then, that this area will include islands of High Density Recreation Areas (Class I). The space and development standards for High Density Recreation developments in the urban area are identical to those expressed in table 13. Historical areas will also fall within this urban area designation. Specific locations are found on exhibit 4. Protection for historical areas should include design control zoning wherein modification of existing and construction of new buildings should follow the typical "period" architecture within the historic area. Restoration of existing historic buildings should be encouraged.

### CLASS I - HIGH DENSITY RECREATION AREAS

The current recreation facilities in Class I areas of the county are being supplied by local government agencies (exhibit 7) and private recreation industries. These facilities accommodate approximately 85% of all outdoor recreation activity within Placer County. The level and quality of service offered by these agencies has been excellent. There is a need for greater

coordination and more joint action programs between various local agencies with overlapping or adjacent jurisdictions, i.e., school districts, public utility districts, recreation districts, and the county.

Recommendations:

1. Local agencies currently supplying recreation facilities should be encouraged to continue and to expand their level of service.
2. Local special purpose agencies in areas not served by a recreation district and which are not now supplying recreation services should examine the feasibility of supplying such service and be encouraged to cooperate fully with other agencies and private enterprise to help meet growing demands.
3. Special care should be taken in developing Class I areas to protect trees and riparian zones. In many cases, high intensity use areas are upstream from higher classed natural areas. This emphasizes the necessity for maintaining stream beds in a natural state.
4. New developments in the Tahoe basin, although in Class I areas, should meet Class II standards.

CLASS II - GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

Class II areas in the Plan are described as general outdoor recreation areas. They are distinguished from Class I areas primarily by virtue of their lower density. Recreation activities tend to be more oriented toward the environment. Class II areas are further distinguished by the fact that most recreation-oriented homes are located on these lands.

Recommendations:

1. Second home subdivision proposals in Class II areas should receive special consideration to ensure the least damage to the natural environment.
2. All stream beds should be maintained in a natural state. Adequate buffer zones should be provided to assure wildlife right-of-ways.
3. Stream crossing for vehicular traffic should be structured to provide unobstructed passage for aquatic life. Wildlife right-of-ways should be provided for in connection with any development.
4. Architectural standards should be developed for selected high altitude Class II areas and Class III areas.
5. Developed camp units should be encouraged. Density should not exceed four units per acre within the developed campground.

CLASS III - NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ACTIVITY AREAS

The quality recreation experience in Class III areas is dependent on the environment remaining in its natural or agrarian state. All development in such areas should accommodate the natural environment. The same recommendations for Class II apply to Class III in addition to those below:

Recommendations:

1. In the upper reaches of Placer County, Class III areas should be restricted to recreation developments that cater to natural environment experiences. Roads should not be kept open during the winter season.

2. Developed camp units should be encouraged and should not exceed one in twenty acres. Density should not exceed two units per acre within the developed campgrounds.

3. In western Placer County, provision should be made to supply public hunting areas on public lands. Quasi-public hunting areas on private land which are not restricted to membership should also be encouraged.

#### CLASS IV - OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREAS

##### (CONSERVATION AREAS)

##### Recommendations:

1. Vehicular traffic should be restricted to established roads.
2. Commercial uses should be limited to sustained yield logging and grazing.
3. Well established riding and hiking trails should be maintained.

#### CLASS V - PRIMITIVE AREAS

##### (PRESERVATION AREAS)

The prime recreational use of these areas is to isolate oneself from civilization. Timber harvest in portions of these areas is an essential part of the county's economy but must be carried on with minimal damage to the primitive setting.

##### Recommendations:

1. Vehicular access should be limited to that necessary for public safety, forestry and timber harvest.
2. Commercial uses should be restricted to sustained yield logging and grazing.
3. Logging roads should be closed when not in use for purposes

described above. Aerial logging practices should be utilized whenever possible.

4. Hiking and riding trails should be established and marked but maintained to a lesser standard than in Class IV.



## SPECIFIC PLAN

Recreational facilities shown in color on the Recreation Plan Map constitute the Specific Plan for Recreation in Placer County pursuant to the Government Code. In addition, and also a part of the specific plan though not shown on the Recreation Plan is each elementary and high school in Placer County.

Each new facility which is to be developed pursuant to the standards set forth herein, shall become a part of the Specific Plan for Recreation upon adoption by the County Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors pursuant to law.

A partial list of those facilities which are now a part of the Specific Plan follows:

### Federal Agencies:

Campgrounds as shown on the campgrounds map herein.

French Meadows and Hell Hole Reservoirs managed by U.S.F.S.  
and developed by Placer County Water Agency.

64-Acre Bureau of Reclamation Park Site Tahoe City

Folsom Lake Bureau of Reclamation

Auburn Lake Bureau of Reclamation

Hidden Gold Camp by Bureau of Land Management

State Agencies:

D. L. Bliss State Park, El Dorado County

Sugar Pine Point State Park, El Dorado County

William Kent Campground

Tahoe City State Recreation Area

Recreational Facilities in connection with the

Auburn - Folsom Reservoirs

Squaw Valley State Park

County:

Inland Fishing Access Picnic Areas and Campgrounds at

Kings Beach, Lake Forest and the Bear River in connection  
with the State of California.

Todd's Valley Reservoir Campground

Districts:

Tahoe Commons by Tahoe City, P. U. D.

Kilner Park by Tahoe City, P. U. D.

Swimming Pool Dutch Flat - Alta by County Service Area

Rollins Recreation and Lake Area by Nevada Irrigation District.

Three Park Complexes by Auburn Recreation District.

Camp Far West Reservoir Recreation Complex by South Sutter  
Irrigation District.

Sabre City Swimming Pool and Recreation Complex by County  
Service Area

Cities:

Two Parks and a Municipal Golf Course by the City of Roseville

Bean Park, City of Lincoln

Proposed Golf Course near Airport, City of Auburn

Community Organizations

Sheridan Community Park, Sheridan

Foresthill Community Park, Foresthill

Private Organizations:

Lake Valley Reservoir and Campground, P. G. & E.

Kelley Lake Picnic Area, P. G. & E.

Soda Springs Ski Area in cooperation with U. S. F. S.

Sugar Bowl Ski Area in cooperation with U. S. F. S.

Alpine Meadows Ski Area in cooperation with U. S. F. S.

Ward Valley Ski Area in cooperation with U. S. F. S.

Homewood Ski Area

Plavada Ski Area

Tahoe Ski Bowl

North Star Ski Area, Trimont Land Co.

## General Recommendations

1. Adopt all trails depicted in plan as public right-of-ways pursuant to Placer County Ordinance 312-B (appendix D).
2. Inventory and classify all historical sites and set county-wide priorities for preservation and restoration.
3. Develop program of marking these sites for identification. Encourage and promote legislation for the protection of notable historical sites and artifacts.
4. Develop historical restoration code which would allow private property owners to gain zoning advantage, if necessary, for performing authentic restoration on classified sites.
5. Encourage the private sector to develop off-road vehicle use parks in appropriate areas and subject to environmental constraints.
6. Investigate the feasibility of developing air access for recreational activities near Foresthill, French Meadows and Folsom Lake areas.
7. Adopt the theme and goal of "Recreation Resource Conservation" in all future recreation development planning and administration.
8. Using the theme and goal stated above, begin a county-wide interagency study to refine the Recreation Resource Conservation Element of the Placer County General Plan.
9. Invite all appropriate local, state, federal and private agencies to participate in this study effort.
10. Memorialize the State of California and the Federal Government,

especially the U.S. Department of the Air Force, to experiment with staggered work week programs. This will help trim off peak loads on recreation and access facilities.

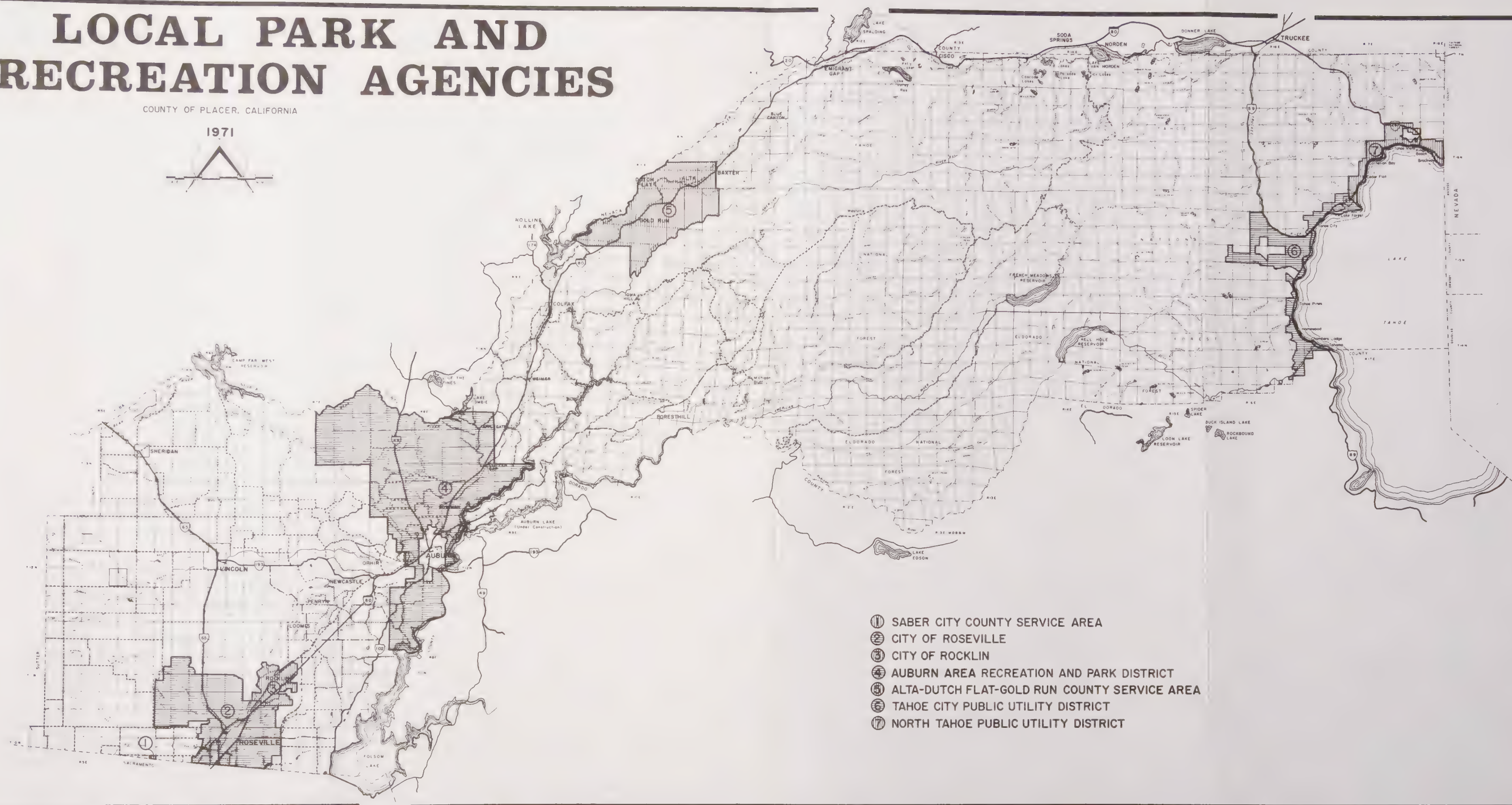
11. Encourage private development of recreation facilities wherever possible to reduce funding demand on public agencies.
12. The county should not become involved in the operation of organized, activity-oriented parks or programs, especially where a local park or recreation district has been established.
13. The county should only be directly involved in operation of facilities of a county-wide or regional nature. These would include outdoor recreation facilities to support the traditional pursuits such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, riding and picnicking.
14. County should restudy and adjust the amount of park land and fee dedication which may be required as a condition of subdivision approval to be more commensurate with current and future demands.
15. Zoning ordinances should be refined to promote implementation of the conservation recreation element of the general plan.



## LOCAL PARK AND RECREATION AGENCIES

COUNTY OF PLACER, CALIFORNIA

1971



- ① SABER CITY COUNTY SERVICE AREA
- ② CITY OF ROSEVILLE
- ③ CITY OF ROCKLIN
- ④ AUBURN AREA RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
- ⑤ ALTA-DUTCH FLAT-GOLD RUN COUNTY SERVICE AREA
- ⑥ TAHOE CITY PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
- ⑦ NORTH TAHOE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

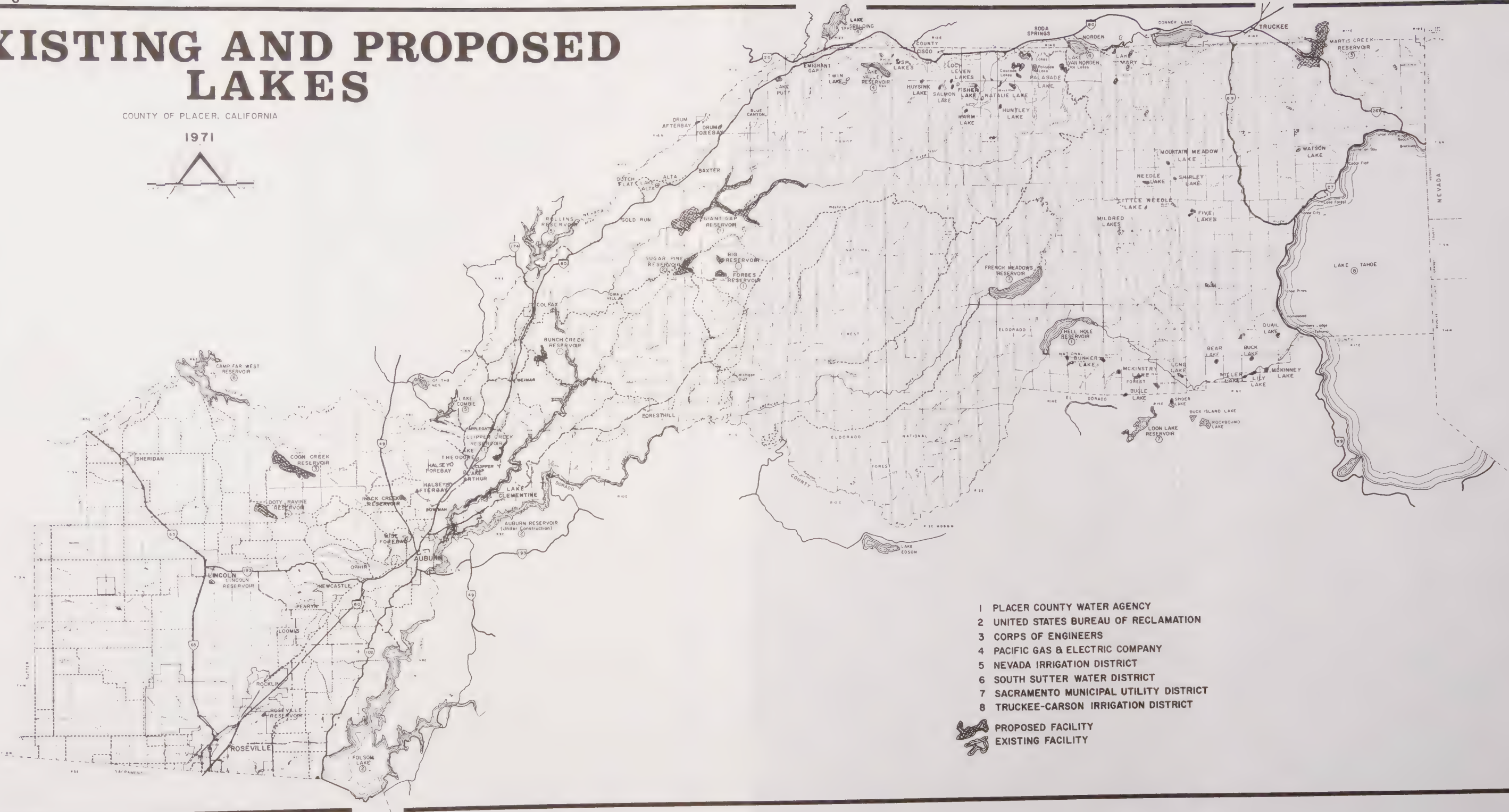






# EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAKES

COUNTY OF PLACER, CALIFORNIA

1971



- 1 PLACER COUNTY WATER AGENCY
  - 2 UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
  - 3 CORPS OF ENGINEERS
  - 4 PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
  - 5 NEVADA IRRIGATION DISTRICT
  - 6 SOUTH SUTTER WATER DISTRICT
  - 7 SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
  - 8 TRUCKEE-CARSON IRRIGATION DISTRICT
-  PROPOSED FACILITY  
 EXISTING FACILITY

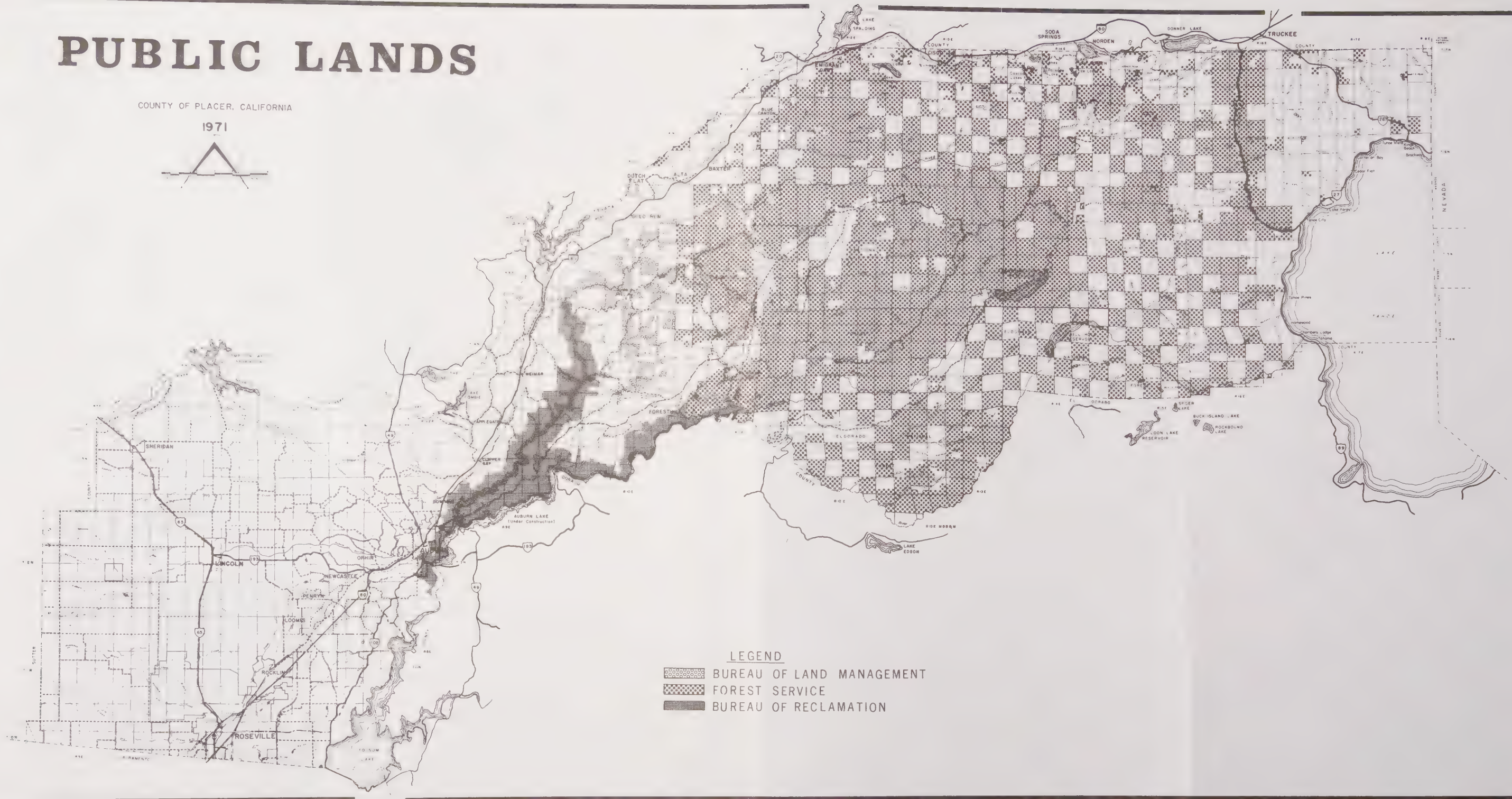




# PUBLIC LANDS

COUNTY OF PLACER, CALIFORNIA

1971







# RECREATION PLAN

COUNTY OF PLACER, CALIFORNIA



- URBAN AREA
- CLASS I HIGH DENSITY RECREATION
- CLASS II GENERAL OUTDOOR AREAS
- CLASS III NATURAL ACTIVITY CENTERS
- CLASS IV CONSERVATION AREAS
- CLASS V PRESERVATION AREAS



## SPECIFIC PLAN LEGEND

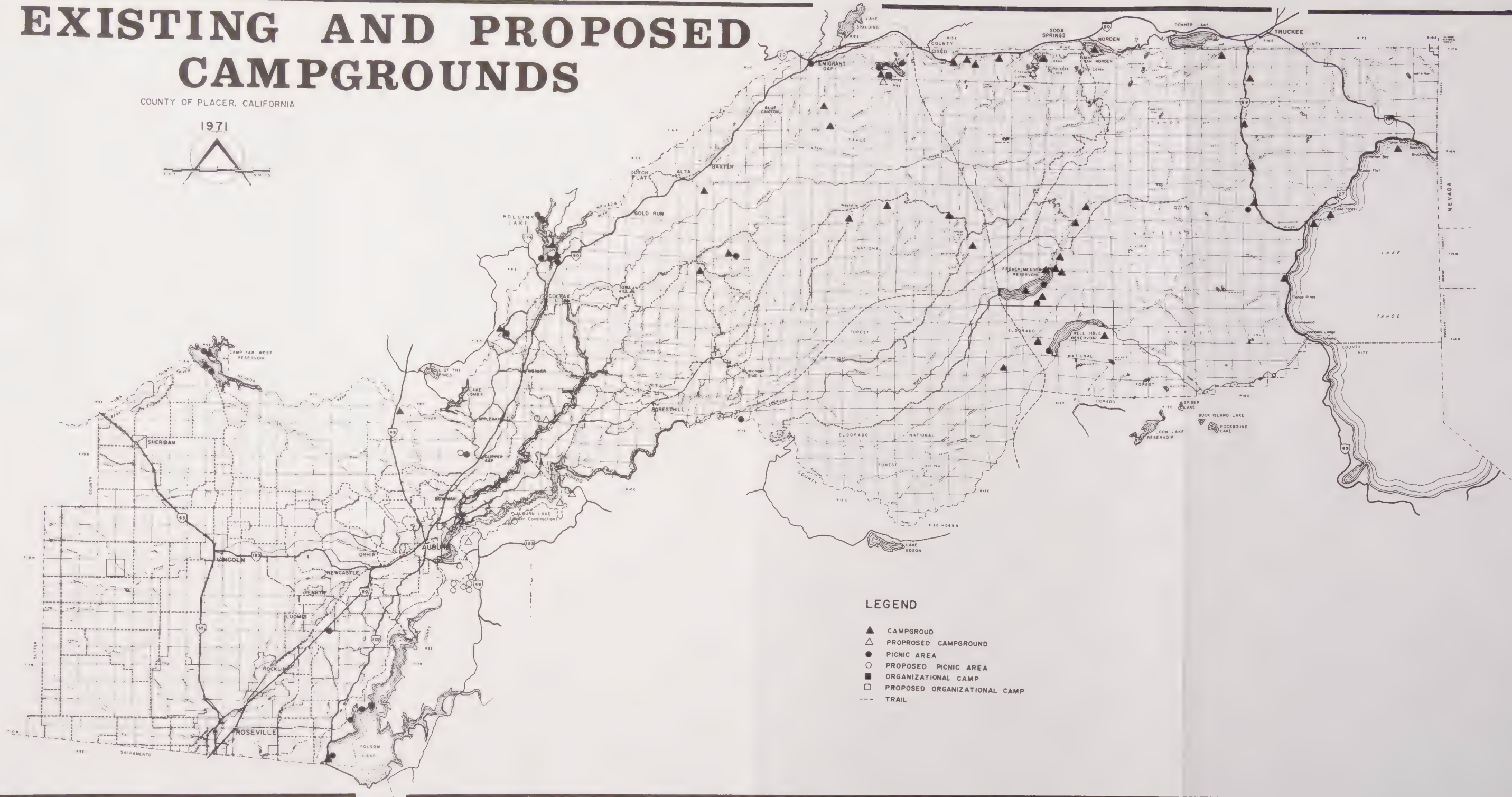
- |  |   |   |                            |
|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1 64 ACRES AT TAHOE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION              | 11 SQUAW VALLEY STATE PARK                        | 21 CAMP FAR WEST RESERVOIR & RECREATION AREA S.S.I.D. | 31 SUGAR BOWL SKI AREA     |
| 2 FOLSOM LAKE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION                    | 12 INLAND FISHING ACCESS (PROPOSED) PLACER COUNTY | 22 SABRE CITY SWIMMING POOL & RECREATION AREA         | 32 ALPINE MEADOWS SKI AREA |
| 3 AUBURN RESERVOIR (UNDER CONST) BUREAU OF RECLAMATION | 13 INLAND FISHING ACCESS (PROPOSED) PLACER COUNTY | 23 MUNICIPAL PARKS & GOLF COURSE CITY OF ROSEVILLE    | 33 WARD VALLEY SKI AREA    |
| 4 HIDDEN GOLD CAMPGROUND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT     | 14 INLAND FISHING ACCESS (PROPOSED) PLACER COUNTY | 24 BEAN PARK CITY OF LINCOLN                          | 34 HOMEWOOD SKI AREA       |
| 5 D L BLISS STATE PARK                                 | 15 TODD VALLEY RESERVOIR CAMPGROUND COUNTY        | 25 GOLF COURSE & PARK CITY OF AUBURN (PROPOSED)       | 35 PLA-VADA SKI AREA       |
| 6 SUGAR PINE POINT STATE PARK                          | 16 TAHOE COMMONS TAHOE CITY P.U.D.                | 26 SHERIDAN COMMUNITY PARK                            | 36 TAHOE SKI BOWL          |
| 7 WILLIAM KENT STATE CAMPGROUND                        | 17 KILNER PARK TAHOE CITY P.U.D.                  | 27 FORESTHILL COMMUNITY PARK                          | 37 NORTH STAR SKI AREA     |
| 8 STATE CAMPGROUND TAHOE CITY                          | 18 DUTCH FLAT SWIMMING POOL                       | 28 LAKE VALLEY RESERVOIR & CAMPGROUND PG & E.         | 38 MAJOR TRAILS            |
| 9 STATE RECREATION AREAS AT FOLSOM LAKE                | 19 ROLLINS RESERVOIR & RECREATION AREA N.I.D.     | 29 KELLY LAKE PICNIC AREA PG & E.                     | 39 GOLD RUSH PARKWAY       |
| 10 STATE RECREATION AREAS AT AUBURN RESERVOIR          | 20 AUBURN RECREATION DISTRICT FACILITIES          | 30 SODA SPRINGS SKI AREA                              |                            |





# EXISTING AND PROPOSED CAMPGROUNDS

COUNTY OF PLACER, CALIFORNIA







Scale : 1" = 29'.7"



AREA - A  
GENERAL PLAN

$$\frac{1}{14}$$



A P P E N D I X





## APPENDIX A

### COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK STUDY

#### CALIFORNIA REGION

The Comprehensive Framework Study was based on recommendations of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources. The program was developed by appropriate federal agencies at the request of the President to provide for comprehensive water resource planning to cover the United States. The program, which has been approved and partially funded by congress, provides for a group of 18 framework studies covering major river basins. The California Region was one of those included in the program, and the California Region Comprehensive Framework began in Fiscal year 1967.

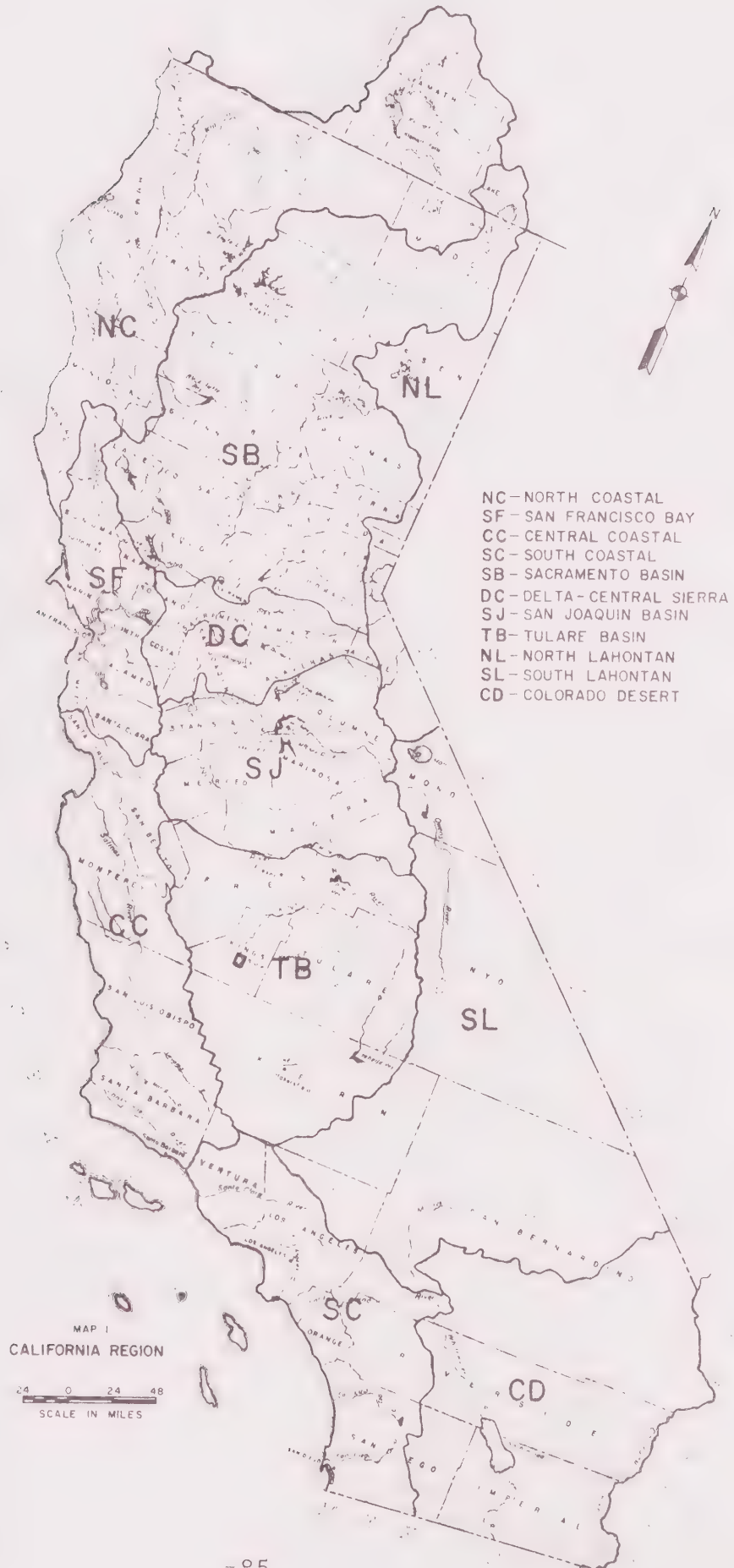
Of the 18 studies developed as appendices to the main report, Appendix XII, Recreation, was used most extensively in preparing the background for this plan element.

The basic purpose of the Recreation Appendix is to provide a general framework plan for the use of water and related land resources to meet expected future recreation needs. Specifically, the outdoor portion of the study seeks to:

- (1) Inventory existing available land and water suitable for outdoor recreation,
- (2) Assess the present capacity of the existing recreation resource and future demand,
- (3) Identify future needs and goals for providing adequate recreational opportunities to the year 2020,
- (4) Identify preservation values, and
- (5) Recommend a plan of action or program for increasing present and future resource capabilities for satisfying recreation requirements.

The scope of the recreation study is limited in detail to that necessary for determining general needs in terms of development of land and water acreage.

# EXHIBIT 13



## APPENDIX B

### PARK AND RECREATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Park and Recreation Information System (PARIS), developed by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, is a computer-facilitated information system which estimates demand for outdoor recreation activities. It compares this demand with an inventory of recreation facilities and identifies the number of additional facilities required to meet the demand. Both demand and supply are compared on a common geographic basis.

The recreation activities addressed by PARIS are listed below:

Walking for Pleasure	Sailing and Canoeing
Driving for Pleasure	Boating other than Sailing
Sightseeing	and Canoeing
Picnicking	Water Skiing
Attending Outdoor Sports Events	Fishing
Nature Walks	Hunting
Attending Outdoor Concerts, Dramas	Camping
Playing Outdoor Games or Sports	Hiking
Bicycling	Mountain Climbing
Horseback Riding	Sledding
Snow Skiing	Ice Skating
Swimming	

PARIS estimates annual recreation demand for these activities on the basis of population figures from the U.S. Census of 1960 and per capita demand relationships derived from the National Outdoor Recreation Survey.<sup>(1)</sup> Seven socio-economic characteristics which can be correlated with recreation participation are used as determinants of per capita demand. (Chart 6)

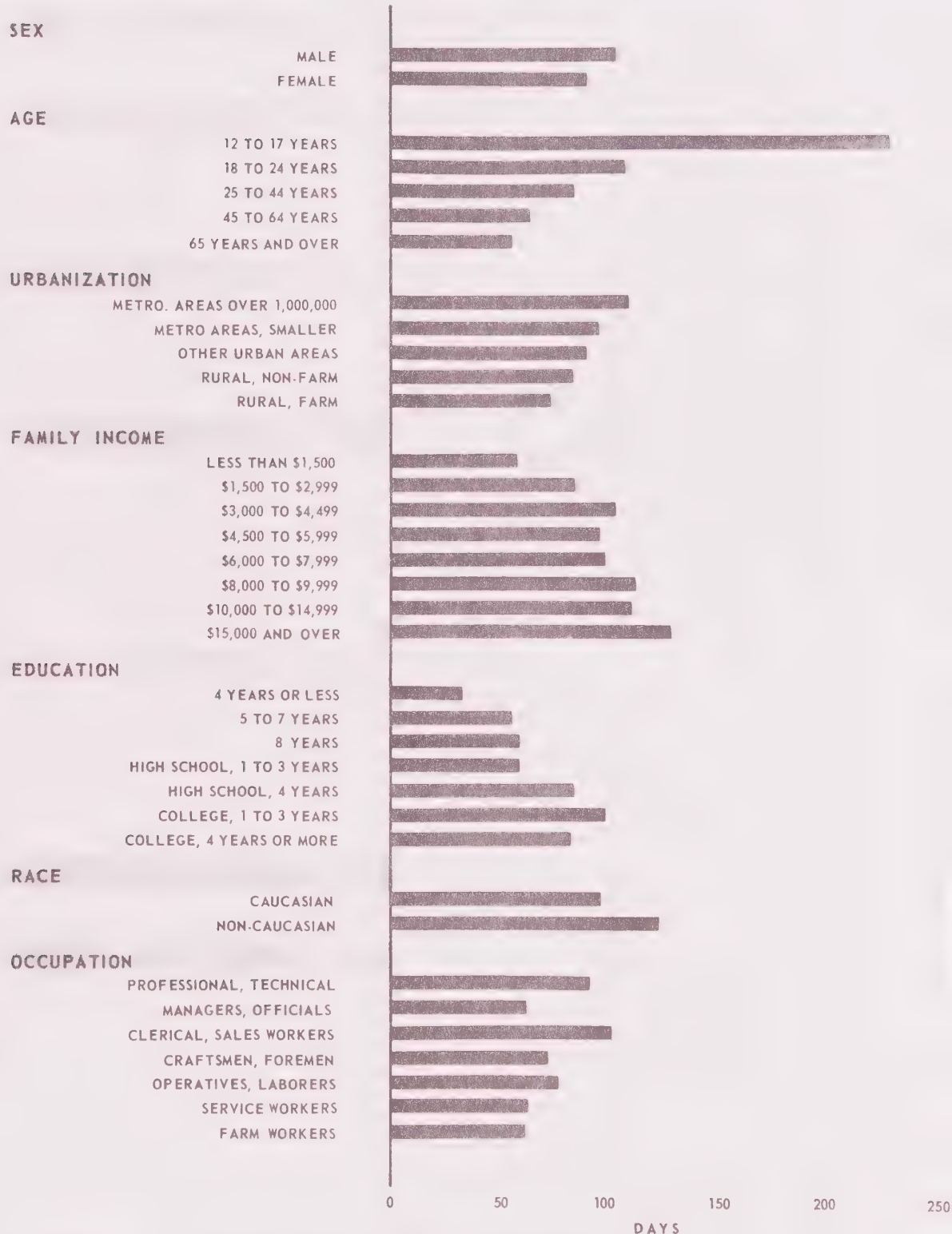
Annual recreation demand is apportioned geographically on the basis of the relationship between travel time and recreation participation shown in chart 7. This demand is converted to a seasonal demand by multiplying by the percent of annual demand which can be expected to occur on the days of heaviest use during the major recreation season. The number of facilities required to accommodate this seasonal demand is computed by applying standards for the number of persons that can be accommodated by the given type of facility.

*(1) Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission National Recreation Survey, ORRPC study report 19, 1962.*

CHART 6

# ANNUAL PER CAPITA PARTICIPATION DAYS IN OUTDOOR RECREATION

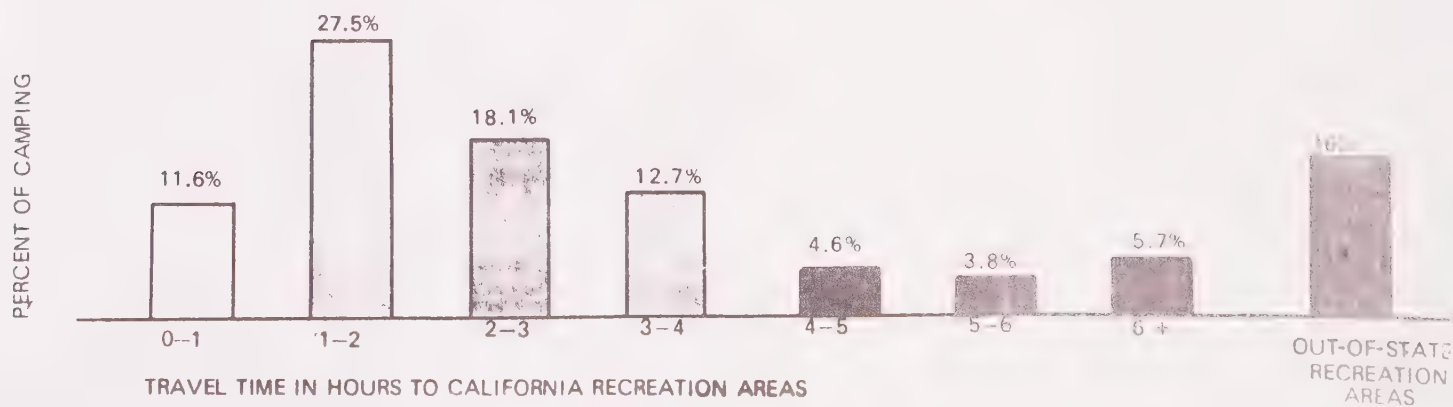
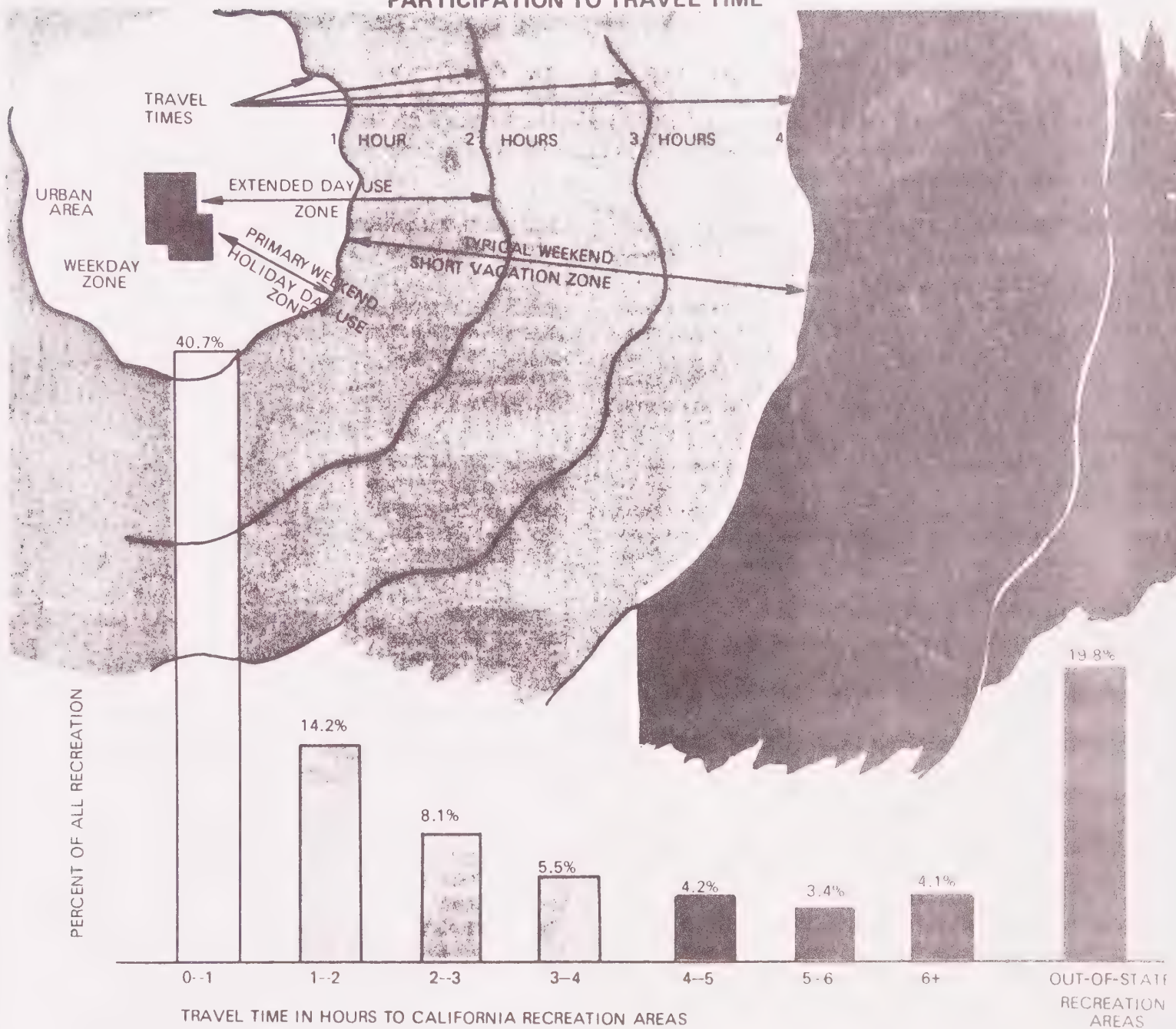
(PERSONS 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER IN WESTERN UNITED STATES, 1960)



SOURCE: STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BASED ON DATA OBTAINED  
FROM THE OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION.



# RELATIONSHIP OF RECREATION PARTICIPATION TO TRAVEL TIME





## APPENDIX C

### RECREATION LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

#### CLASS I LANDS - HIGH DENSITY RECREATION AREAS

Physical Requirements. Physiographic features such as topography, soil type, drainage, etc., should be adaptable to special types of intensive recreation use and development. An attractive natural setting is desirable; however, man-made settings are acceptable. There are no specific size criteria, and there is great variation in size from one area to another.

Location. Usually within or near major centers of urban population but may occur within such units as national parks and forests remote from population concentrations.

Activities. Intensive day or weekend type such as picnicking, water sports, winter sports, group field games and other activities for many people.

Developments. High degree of facility development which often requires heavy investment. They are usually managed exclusively for recreation purposes. Development may include a road network, parking area, bathing beaches and marinas, bath-houses, artificial lakes, playfields and sanitary and eating facilities.

Responsibility. Commonly held under municipal, county or regional ownership. Many commercial resorts have similar characteristics and collectively provide a significant portion of recreation opportunities for urban population centers.

#### CLASS II LANDS - GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

Physical Requirements. May have varied topography, interesting flora and fauna within a generally attractive natural or man-made setting adaptable to providing a wide range of opportunities. These areas range in size from several acres to large tracts of land.

Location. Usually more remote than Class I areas, however, relatively accessible to centers of urban population and accommodate a major share of all outdoor recreation. Included are portions of public parks and forests, public and commercial camping sites, picnic grounds, trail parks, ski areas, resorts, streams and lakes.

Activities. Extensive day, weekend and vacation use types such as camping, picnicking, fishing, hunting, water sports, winter sports, nature walks and outdoor games.

Developments. Generally less intensive than Class I areas. Includes, but not limited to, access roads, parking areas, picnic areas, campgrounds, bathing beaches, marinas, streams, natural and/or artificial lakes. Areas are equipped with some man-made facilities which may vary from simple to elaborate. Thus, campgrounds may have only the barest necessities for sanitation and fire control; or they may have ample and carefully planned facilities such as cabins, hot and cold running water, laundry equipment, stores, museums, small libraries, entertainment, juvenile and adult playfields. Other features may include permanent tows for ski areas, fully equipped marinas, lodges, dude ranches and luxury hotels.

Responsibility. Federal, State or local governments, including regional park and recreation authorities, and private clubs and other forms of private ownership assisted by public agencies on problems of access and development of basic facilities.

### CLASS III LANDS - NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AREAS

Physical Requirements. Varied and interesting land forms, lakes, streams, flora and fauna within attractive natural settings.

Location. Usually more remote from population centers than Class I and Class II areas and occur throughout the county; and, on an acreage basis, are the largest class in both public and private ownership.

Activities. Extensive weekend and vacation types dependent on quality of the natural environment such as sight-seeing, hiking, nature study, picnicking, camping, swimming, boating, canoeing, fishing, hunting and mountaineering. The primary objective is to provide for traditional recreation experience in the out-of-doors commonly in conjunction with other resource uses. Users are encouraged to enjoy the resource "as is", in natural environment.

Developments. Access roads, trails, picnic and camp site facilities and minimum sanitary facilities. There may be other compatible uses of the areas such as watershed protection, water supply, grazing, lumbering and mining provided such activities are managed so as to retain the attractiveness of the natural setting.

Responsibility. Federal, State or local governments including regional park and recreation authorities and private ownership.



## CLASS IV LANDS - OUTSTANDING NATURAL AREAS

Physical Requirements. Outstanding natural features associated with an outdoor environment that merit special attention and care in management to insure their preservation in their natural condition. Includes individual areas of remarkable natural wonder, high scenic splendor or features of scientific importance. One or more such areas may be part of a larger administrative unit such as a national park or forest.

Location. Any place where such features are found.

Activities. Sight seeing, enjoyment and study of the natural features. Kinds and intensity of use limited to the enjoyment and study of the natural attractions so as to preserve the quality of the natural features and maintain an appropriate setting. May be visited on a day, weekend or vacation trip.

Developments. Limited to minimum development required for public enjoyment, health, safety and protection of the features. Wherever possible, access roads and facilities other than trails and sanitary facilities should be kept outside the immediate vicinity of the natural features. Visitors encouraged to walk to the feature or into the area when feasible. Improvements should harmonize with and not detract from the natural setting.

Responsibility. Public agencies (Federal, State and local) and private landowners with assistance from public agencies who may identify, set aside and manage natural features. Generally, the Federal government assumes responsibility for the protection and management of natural areas of national significance; the States for areas of regional or State significance; and local government and private owners for areas of primarily local significance.

## CLASS V LANDS - PRIMITIVE AREAS

Physical Requirements. Extensive natural, wild and undeveloped area and setting removed from the sights, sounds and smells of civilization. Essential characteristics are that the natural environment has not been disturbed by commercial utilization and that the areas are without mechanized transportation. The area must be large enough and so located as to give the user the feeling that he is enjoying a "wilderness experience." The site may vary with different physical and biological conditions and may be determined in part by the characteristics of adjacent land. Size may vary in different parts of the country. These areas are inspirational, esthetic, scientific and cultural assets of the highest value.

Location. Usually remote from population centers



Activities. Camping out on one's own without mechanized transportation or permanent shelter or other conveniences.

Developments. No development of public roads, permanent habitations or recreation facilities except trails. No mechanized equipment allowed except that needed to control fire, insects and disease. Commercial use of the area that may exist at the time of establishment should be discontinued as soon as practical.

Responsibility. Usually Federal but may also be by State agencies or private landowners (such as the high mountain country held by large timber and mining companies).

#### CLASS VI LANDS - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL SITES

Physical Requirements. These are sites associated with the history, tradition or cultural heritage of national, State or local interest and are of enough significance to merit preservation or restoration.

Location. The location of the feature establishes the site.

Activities. Sight-seeing, enjoyment and study of the historic or cultural features. Kinds and intensity of use limited to this type of study and enjoyment.

Developments. Management should be limited to activities that would affect such preservation and restoration as may be necessary to protect the features from deterioration and to interpret their significance to the public. Access to the area should be adequate but on site development limited to prevent overuse. Development should not detract from the historic or cultural values of the site.

Responsibility. Public agencies (Federal, State and local) and private landowners who identify, set aside and manage historic and cultural areas.

## APPENDIX D

### HISTORIC SITES DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptions refer to the historic sites identified on Exhibit 4. Additional descriptions are currently being compiled for those sites not described.

1. BREWERY GROVE:
2. MANZANITA CEMETERY:
3. WHISKEY STILL:
4. DANEVILLE (TOWNSITE):
5. BIG BEND MINE:
6. ALDRICH STORE:
7. OLD SCHOOL HOUSE:
8. FORT TROJAN:
9. SACRAMENTO OPHIR ROAD POST OFFICE SITE:
10. WALKER'S POST OFFICE:
11. OLD STAGE ROAD:
12. DREDGE TAILINGS:
13. RAILROAD GRADE:
14. SITE OF JOSS HOUSE:
15. OLD ADOBE CHINESE STORE:
16. ALDRICH STORE (MOVED TO LINCOLN):
17. ADOBE BANK:
18. GRAVES - ALBERT SICKELS & WIFE:
19. MUGGINSVILLE:
20. MASONIC HALL:
21. GOLD HILL MONUMENT:

22. TOLLHOUSE - BAXTER GRADE:
23. GRASS VALLEY MINE:
24. CRATOR HILL MINE:
25. CRATOR HILL ROADHOUSE:
26. OPHIR SCHOOL 1852:
27. JAWBONE SALOON:
28. EELIPSE MINE:
29. OPHIR (STATE MONUMENT):
30. JUNE BUG MINE:
31. POSTERIOR FLAT:
32. CIVIL USAGE HOTEL:
33. OAK VALLEY HOTEL:
34. STEWARTS FLAT: Settled in 1854, by Thomas Hazelton Stewart. Fifteen hundred people mined in Secret Ravine, taking a quarter million dollars of gold nuggets and dust. The cemetery stones here are over 100 years old. This place was a forerunner of Penryn.
35. LOOMIS CHINA TOWN: Built by the Central Pacific Railroad as a labor camp, it was served by a spur track for work trains. In 1864, it had a store, the Joss House and a cemetery.
36. PINO: Formerly Smithville, established here December 6, 1869, and later moved to its present location and renamed Loomis, on May 28, 1890.
37. BRADLEY STATION: A stone house built in 1860 as a stage station.
38. HALFWAY HOUSE: Half way between Sacramento and Auburn, it was an immense structure with accommodations for a hundred people and an enormous ballroom. The passing of the stage coach and fire destroyed all evidence of former activities.
39. ROSE SPRING HOUSE: A stage station named for the wild roses abundant at this place.
40. UNION HOUSE: A hotel and tavern were adjacent to it. Center of the usual business and social life of the stage stations.

41. PINE GROVE: Established, in 1850, as a mining settlement of 1,500 people. L. G. Smith and Dana Perkins operated a hotel here, which had the finest dance hall in the state, as well as a fine racetrack. June 2, 1862, the name was changed to Smithville. Later this settlement moved closer to the Central Pacific Railroad.
42. HORSESHOE BAR: A very rich bar in 1854, it was a large trading center, with several thousand in population. A large theatre was built in 1855.
43. AUBURN STATION: Terminus of the Sacramento-Placer-Nevada Railroad and a large freight forwarding site. Johnson & Co., Egbert & Co., W. L. Perkins and George Wilment operated wagon team lines from here to mining camps and towns above.
44. MOUNTAINEER HOUSE: Jack Phillips kept a wayside tavern here, which was frequented by Tom Bell's gang of several hundred "men of the road". The present stone house was built by Owen King and called Kingmont.
45. RATTLESNAKE BAR: The principal town along the river in 1853, it had daily stage service from Sacramento and Auburn Road. North Fork Canal Co. supplied water to the high ground. There were a Wells Fargo office, two hotels, and a theatre. The town had a population of 1,000, with double that number in the immediate suburbs. A Post Office and the Oakland House were established in 1854.
46. LONG VALLEY HOUSE: H. T. Homes and H. R. Hawkins, after leaving Missouri Bar, opened the Long Valley House, an old southern mansion, which was the site of many famous social functions.
47. TOLL HOUSE: Built in 1850 on the old Sacramento-Auburn Road. Later occupied by Assemblyman Ed Gaylord. There was also a mining mill situated here.
48. PIONEER EXPRESS TRAIL (STATE MONUMENT): Between 1849 and 1854, Pioneer Express riders rode this gold rush trail to many populous mining camps on the American River bars now covered by Folsom Lake, including Beals, Condemned, Dotons, Long, Horseshoe, Rattlesnake and Oregon, on the route to Auburn and camps beyond. Folsom Lake State Recreation Area.
49. BLOOMER HOUSE: An early day road house and stage station. The "Bloomer Cut", on the Central Pacific Railroad line took its name from this place.
50. CITY OF AUBURN (STATE MONUMENT): Gold discovered near here by Claude Chana on May 16, 1848. Area was first known as "North

Fork" or "Woods Dry Diggins". The settlement was given the name of Auburn in the fall of 1849 and soon became an important mining town, trading post and stage terminal. The town was the County seat of Sutter County in 1850 and Placer County in 1851. It was destroyed by fire in 1855, 1859 and 1863.

51. TRAVELERS REST & WINERY:

52. SOLDIERS SPRING:

53. HOLMES BRICK KILN:

54. CHINESE CEMETERY:

55. GWYNN LIME KILN:

56. BELL ELECTRIC POWERHOUSE:

57. CLIPPER GAP: Once a large railroad wood station and a box factory, Giant (black) Powder works and shipping point for the Hotaling Iron Industry.

58. LIBERTY HOUSE: Stage and toll station on the old emigrant road from Squaw Valley to Sutters Fort by way of Morman Island and Negro Bar. Only the site of the old well can still be seen.

59. GRIZZLY BEAR HOUSE: This toll station was so named because of the number of grizzly bears trapped here, as well as for a cub bear pet chained to the porch.

60. BUTCHER RANCH: A farming settlement which had a school formed in May of 1878, a Post Office, a drug store, two hotels, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, and a slaughtering area from which meat was supplied to the mines. The chinatown here had a population of 1,500. The voting precinct recorded at 250.

61. THE U. S. RANCH: A toll station. An astonished Irishman found water running out of an oak tree here.

62. TODD'S VALLEY: Dr. F. Walton Todd first settled here in June, 1849. He had a log cabin for a store and tavern, at which rice sold for \$1.50 per lb., flour at \$2.50 per lb. A deep shaft was sunk, in 1850, by J. Swasey, M. E. Hobbell and Joseph Simmons, which later proved to be very rich, after going through pipe clay to bedrock. A fire, on September 25, 1859, destroyed all but the store of A. A. Pond, the Masonic Hall, Read & Hall's Store & Butcher Shop, all of which were brick. In 1880, the population was 266.

63. BATH: First settled in 1850, by John Bradford, who sold out the same year to miners who renamed it Sarahsville. In 1858, the village was large enough for a Post Office and was renamed Bath.



64. TOWN OF FORESTHILL (STATE MONUMENT): Gold discovered here, in 1850, in which year the first "forest house" was built. In 1852, the Jenny Lind Mine was founded, which produced over a million dollars in gold, while the miners in this immediate vicinity produced over ten million dollars up to 1868. The town was an important trading post and was famed for its beautiful forest. 22 miles northeast of Auburn.

65. YANKEE JIM'S (STATE MONUMENT): Gold was discovered here, in 1850, by "Yankee Jim", a reputed lawless character, and, by 1857, the town was one of the most important in Placer County. The first mining ditch in the country was constructed here by H. Starr and Eugene Phelps. Col. William McClure introduced hydraulic mining to this area in June of 1853. 18 miles northeast of Auburn.

66. ELIZABETH TOWN: Settled in 1850 as a sizable mining camp, rich in its day. Suffered the same decline as Wisconsin Hill when the Yankee Jim's Road was completed.

67. WISCONSIN HILL: Settled in 1854, it had 700 people, six saloons, several restaurants, a dry goods and grocery store and two hotels. In 1856, claims "laid over", although when a turn-pike from Yankee Jim's and Indian Canōn were built, the town died.

68. SITE OF ALDER HILL:

69. MARKER: This marker dedicated to the Pioneer settlers of Alder Grove, which was later known as Illinois town, 1849-1865, by Native Daughters of the Golden West.

70. IOWA HILL (STATE MONUMENT): Gold was discovered here in 1853 and, by 1856, weekly production was estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. Total value of gold produced up to 1880 is placed at twenty million dollars. Town was destroyed by fire in 1857 and again in 1862, but each time was rebuilt, with more substantial buildings. Last big fire was in 1922 and destroyed most of town. 10 miles northeast of Colfax.

71. MORONA FLAT: A large mining camp located in 1850 by Ben Moss, Frank Emmens and Henry Ewer. Many tunnels ran entirely through the ridge here. A steam-driven rotary boring machine was tried here with little success.

72. BAKER RANCH: Named, in 1859, for Col. E. D. Baker, who was later elected to the United States Senate from Oregon. It was not long afterward that he lost his life leading his troops in action at Ball's Bluff.

73. BIRD'S VALLEY: Once a mining camp. It is said that here one James O'Neil washed out a single pan of thirteen ounces of gold.

74. MICHIGAN BLUFF (STATE MONUMENT): Also known as Town of Michigan. Founded in 1850 and first known as Michigan City, it was located on slope one-half mile from the present site. In 1858, the town became undermined and unsafe, so it was moved to the new location and renamed Michigan Bluff. Leland Stanford, who gained wealth and fame in California, operated a store in Michigan City from 1853 to 1855. Bodies in the cemetery here have been found ossified from the high mineral content of the area. 30 miles northeast of Auburn.

75. SUNNY SOUTH: This village was founded in 1870 and was electrically lighted. Water power also furnished electric power for the Hidden Treasure Mine, one of the most modern in its day. The village had a magnificent view, one school, two hotels, two stores and many well furnished cottages.

76. DEAD WOOD: In 1852, six hundred people congregated in this vicinity. About a half mile from the village are two parallel walls of stone about three feet apart and three feet high, built by some branch of the human race. Those who first visited the spot suggested this might be an Indian crematory. Many land slides occurred in the area, causing severe damage.

77. LAST CHANCE:

78. SECRET HOUSE:

79. WESTVILLE:

80. FORKS HOUSE: A stage station, roadhouse and saloon at the forks of the Elliott Ranch, Chicken Hawk and Emigrant Roads.

81. DAMASCUS: History here begins with the discovery of a quartz vein by Dr. D. W. Strong in 1852. The area later was hydraulicked, then tunneled. The Mountain Gate Mine, here, produced over a million dollars. The town had many cottages, a school with twenty-five students, a large hotel, store and Post Office.

82. RED POINT: Site of an active mining town in the early 1800's, sporting a church, several stores, a district school and a population of 500.

83. HUMBUG: A mining town having a school, boardinghouse, three stores, two saloons and several homes. This was the site of the famous Dorer Quartz Mine. This mining district was formed by Robert E. Draper in February of 1850.

84. TOWN OF GOLD RUN (STATE MONUMENT): Founded in 1854, by O. W. Hollenbeck, and originally called Mountain Springs. Famed for its hydraulic mines, which from 1865 to 1878, shipped \$6,125,000 in gold. Five water ditches passed through the town, serving the mining companies, which had to cease operations in 1882, when a State law was passed prohibiting hydraulic mining. 10 miles east of Colfax.

85. TOWN OF DUTCH FLAT (STATE MONUMENT): Founded in the spring of 1851 by Joseph and Charles Dornback. From 1854 to 1882, it was noted for its rich hydraulic mines. In 1860, it had the largest voting population in Placer County; Chinese inhabitants numbered about 2,000. Here Theodore Judah and D. W. Strong made the original subscription to build the first transcontinental railroad.

86. ALTA: A prominent railroad station and large hotel. In the early 1870's, much wood was cut here for the railroad. Mr. Price conducted a fine boys school here.

87. TOWLE: Site of a large lumbering village, which had its own narrow gauge railroad, a pulp mill, school, church, town hall, boardinghouse and store.

88. BLUE CANYON:

89. EMIGRANT GAP (STATE MONUMENT): The spring of 1845 saw the first covered wagons to surmount the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They left the valley, ascended to the ridge and turned westward to old Emigrant Gap. The wagons were lowered by ropes to the floor of Bear Valley. Hundreds followed before, during and after the gold rush. This was a hazardous portion of the overland emigrant trail. Emigrant Gap Vista Point, Interstate 80.

90. EMIGRANT GAP: Through this low gap, the early emigrants passed down into Bear Valley. The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses from the south ridge to the north side here. Emigrant Gap was once a large lumbering town where a large hotel, school and store were the center of activities. The registered voters of the town numbered twenty-six.

91. CISCO STATION: A summer resort in the early days, with a large hotel and rooming house. At one time the end of the Central Pacific Railroad with a turn table and roundhouse. Teams of oxen hauled freight over the divide from here.

92. OLD FISH HATCHERY: Highway 28 and Lake Forest Road.

93. POMINS' CABIN: Built by Robert M. Watson. It is an exact replica of a gold miner's log cabin which he lived in when working in the Yukon. The cabin is located behind Russell 'N Pines Motel.

94. BIG TREE: Middle of Highway 28 in Tahoe City. It was saved by a group of women who refused to let the State Highway Department take it down when the more modern highway was being constructed.

95. COMMONS' BEACH: The land on the beach in Tahoe City was given by an Act of Congress in 1867 "for the relief of inhabitants of towns and cities with relation to public lands."

96. HUNT'S GIFT SHOP: Was built in 1907 by Robert Montgomery Watson as a residence for his son, Robert H. Watson and wife. The oldest structure in Tahoe City.

97. GATE KEEPER'S LOG HOUSE: Started in the fall of 1908 to accommodate the dam tender and family. The house was built by Arthur Smith and assisted by Robert H. Watson of Tahoe City. The logs came from around the present location and from the Robert M. Watson property where the white cross is located. The logs were dragged or "snaked" down by Watson's two mules and put in place with a "gin pole". The building was finished in the spring of 1909.

98. DAM IN TAHOE CITY: "Fanny Bridge" - Beginning of the Truckee River, only outlet to Lake Tahoe. Rebuilt in 1909 to replace the old Von Schmidt & Donner Lumber & Boom Company log dam.

99. CROSS ON THE HILL ABOVE TAHOE CITY: Marks the grave site of William Boyle who was an expert fisherman and boat builder in Tahoe City. He had requested of Robert M. Watson that he be buried on the hill overlooking Tahoe City to be able to watch the fish come in. Boyle died February 4, 1912, and the men who buried him pulled the coffin over 6 feet of snow and there was an additional 6 feet of frozen ground to dig through before they could bury him. Watson built the big white cross at his Highlands Lumber Mill.

100. THE OUTDOOR CHAPEL: Highway 89, 1 mile from Tahoe City, was first built in 1911. Episcopal Bishop Noel Porter had it lengthened and enlarged to its present size. This facility is owned by the Episcopal Diocese of California.

101. THE GEORGE BLISS HOUSE: Which was located on the site of the Tahoe City Pharmacy is now the home of the Episcopal minister next to the Outdoor Chapel. Bliss was the first Surveyor in the area and first Justice of the Peace.

102. SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT: Was on the Tahoe Tavern Pier, but the Southern Pacific Railroad had a big house for the crew on the railroad crossing at the bottom of the hill from the Tahoe Tavern. This building was moved and is presently the Episcopal Church, Highway 89, 1 mile from Tahoe City.

103. SUNNYSIDE: Was a log outlet where logs were rafted to Glenbrook. The present Sunnyside Lodge was the former Charles Kendrick home, built around 1925. Sunnyside was the fisherman's paradise.

104. EAGLE ROCK: Indians camped on both sides of the rock and they used the rock for a lookout for deer from the top.



105. FLEISHHACKER HOUSE: At one time the Fleishhackers owned the entire area across from Eagle Rock and had a tea house on top of Eagle Rock. The Fleishhacker house is still standing and used.

106. "FLEUR DU LAC": Henry J. Kaiser's beautiful estate, which took 29 days to build, is located where Blackwood Canyon fans out to the lake and is made up of six native stone chalets. Privately owned, not open to the public.

107. CHAMBER'S LANDING: The original bar on the pier at Chambers Lodge has been renovated; however, much of the original structure still remains.





## APPENDIX E

### ORDINANCE NO. 312, SERIES B

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 301, SERIES B, DECLARING ALL PUBLIC TRAILS, RIDING TRAILS, HIKING TRAILS, COUNTY TRAILS AND PUBLIC ROADS SITUATED IN THE COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE COUNTY ROADS, PROVIDING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE USE OF SAID TRAILS AND ROADS BY THE PUBLIC AT LARGE, PROVIDING THAT NO PERSON, FIRM, PARTNERSHIP OR CORPORATION SHALL OBSTRUCT THE USE OF SAID TRAILS AND ROADS, DECLARING THAT IT IS A MISDEMEANOR TO VIOLATE ANY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ORDINANCE AND PRESCRIBING THE PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE PROVISIONS HEREOF.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PLACER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That Ordinance No. 301, Series B, and each and every part thereof is hereby repealed.

Section 2. All public trails, public hiking trails, public riding trails, public county trails and public roads situated in the County of Placer, State of California, are hereby declared to be County roads and subject to the following hereinafter provided rules and regulations for the use of said trails and roads.

Section 3. All persons, firms, corporation, associations or partnerships using the passageways or gates through fences which cross the trails or roads to which this Ordinance is applicable shall and must close passageways or gates after using same for passage along the trails or roads; provided that all persons using said trails and roads pursuant to this Ordinance shall and must refrain from trespassing on private lands through which said trails and roads pass.

Section 4. No person, firm, partnership, unincorporated association or corporation, whether an owner of land over which said trails and roads pass or not, shall obstruct the use of said trails and roads except that normal seasonal logging operations, unlocked gates or other means of preventing the straying of livestock will be permitted. In the event the present route of a trail or road prevents the normal use of the land by the owner thereof such trail or road may be rerouted subject to the approval of this Board of Supervisors.

Section 5. A violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor and any person, firm, partnership, unincorporated association or corporation whether as principal, agent, employee or otherwise violating or causing the violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment in the County Jail in the County of Placer for a term of not exceeding six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment. Such person, firm, partnership, unincorporated association or corporation shall be deemed to be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which any violation of this Ordinance is committed, continued or permitted by such person, firm, partnership, unincorporated association or corporation and shall be punishable as herein provided.

The foregoing Ordinance was duly passed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Placer at a regular meeting thereof on the 11th day of January, 1954, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES: SUPERVISORS Paolini, Boyington, Waddle, Paoli and Anderson

NOES: SUPERVISORS None

ABSENT: SUPERVISORS None

Signed and approved by me after its passage this 11th day of January, 1954.

/s/ L. L. Anderson  
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

L. RECHENMACHER  
Clerk of the Board

By /s/ Evelyn Cooper  
Deputy

## APPENDIX F

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. An appraisal of Potential for Outdoor Recreation Developments in Placer County, California; U.S. Soil Conservation Service; 1968.
2. California Fish and Wildlife Plan; California Department of Fish and Game; 1966.
3. Comprehensive Framework Study, California Region; Main Report Appendices, V Water Resources, VIII Watershed Management, XII Recreation, XIII Fish and Wildlife; California Region Framework Study Committee; 1971.
4. Fisheries Habitat Management Plan for the Tahoe National Forest; U.S. Forest Service; undated.
5. Gold Rush Parkway, Preliminary Plan; Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission; 1971.
6. Habitat Management Plan, Blue Canyon Deer Herd Unit; U.S. Forest Service; 1965.
7. Outdoor Recreation Outlook to 1980; Sacramento Metropolitan Area, Planning Monograph No. 5; California State Department of Parks and Recreation; 1967.
8. Outdoor Recreation Space Standards; Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; 1967.
9. Park and Recreation Information System (PARIS); Planning Monograph No. 2; Department of Parks and Recreation; 1966.
10. Preliminary California Outdoor Recreation Resources Plan (CORRP); California Department of Parks and Recreation; 1971.
11. Preliminary Economic Growth in Placer County, General Plan Element; Placer County Planning Department; 1970.
12. Public Outdoor Recreation Plan; County of Placer, California; 1965.

13. Skiing Trends and Opportunities in the Western States; U.S. Forest Service; 1967.
14. Aviation Element, Placer County General Plan; Kendall Engineering in association with Frank Reische; 1971.
15. Recreation Landing Strips; State of California Resources Agency, Department of Parks and Recreation; 1970.



## APPENDIX G

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

#### PLACER COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

J. B. Paolini, Chairman  
Robert P. Mahan  
Ray S. Thompson  
William S. Briner  
Alex Ferreira

#### PLACER COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Thomas D. McMahan, Planning Director  
William E. Cramer, Assistant Planning Director  
Kenneth L. Milam, Senior Planner  
Donald R. Riolo, Planning Assistant  
David F. Mirtoni, Planning Assistant  
Robert V. Longfield  
Fred N. Stowe  
Tony E. Driggs  
Lana Carey  
Paula Oliver  
Eileen Lambertson  
Jennifer Farnsworth

#### PLANNING COMMISSION

Chester A. Gibbs, Chairman  
Francis M. Grey, Secretary  
Frank Kee  
George Feil  
Bert Zerbe  
William A. Nichols  
Robert J. Daneri



1                   Before the Board of Supervisors  
2                   County of Placer, State of California

3 In the matter of: A RESOLUTION APPROVING  
4 THE NORTH TAHOE GENERAL PLAN.

Resol. No: 70 - 112

Ord. No: \_\_\_\_\_

5 Min. Bk: 27 Pg. \_\_\_\_\_

6  
7  
8 The following RESOLUTION was duly passed by the Board of Supervisors  
9 of the County of Placer at a regular meeting held March 10, 1970  
10 by the following vote on roll call:

11 Ayes: Mahan, Radovich, Paolini, Briner & Thompson

12 Noes: None

13 Absent: None

14 Signed and approved by me after its passage. RAY S. THOMPSON

15  
16 Attest: MAURINE I. DOBBAS  
Clerk of said Board

Chairman, Board of Supervisors

17 By: Phyllis Harris  
18 Deputy.

19 WHEREAS, the Placer County Planning Commission has held  
20 public hearings, advance notice of which has been given by  
21 publishing in the manner provided by law, for the purpose of con-  
sidering adoption of a General Plan for the North Tahoe area; and

22 WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has recommended to the  
23 Board of Supervisors adoption of the North Tahoe General Plan; and

24 WHEREAS, the Placer County Board of Supervisors has held  
25 hearings and given notice in the time and manner prescribed by  
26 law; and

27 WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors finds that the North  
28 Tahoe General Plan would promote the health, safety and general  
welfare of the people of Placer County and, more particularly the  
present and future residents of the North Tahoe area.

1           NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Placer County Board  
2 of Supervisors hereby accepts the FOURTH TADOE GENERAL PLAN as  
3 described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein  
4 by reference.  
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RESOLUTION NO. 69-60

RESOLUTION TO RECOMMEND TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPROVAL OF A  
GENERAL PLAN FOR THE NORTH TAHOE AREA, INCLUDING KINGS BEACH

WHEREAS, the Placer County Planning Commission considered a General Plan proposal prepared by joint participation of the North Tahoe Community Club with George Gatter as their Planning Consultant, and the County of Placer; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission found that sufficient notice of the public hearings in this matter had been given; and that Staff members had prepared a Report of Findings, Summary of Hearings and Recommendations, as well as a revised General Plan Map, as a result of testimony presented at the hearings, either written or oral; which were considered by the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission found that approval of the proposed General Plan for the North Tahoe area would protect and promote the general welfare of the area, and the County of Placer in general;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED to recommend to the Board of Supervisors approval of the North Tahoe General Plan, which consists of: a) General Plan map prepared by the Planning Department which incorporates most of the features of the General Plan map prepared by the Planning Consultant George Gatter, but with some differences as delineated on map; b) a policy statement which is amended by the Recommendations of the Planning Department set forth in the Report of Findings and Summary of Hearings. (The General Plan Map is attached as Exhibit A and the Report of Findings as Exhibit B.)

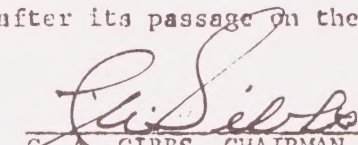
The foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the Planning Commission on the following vote on roll call:

AYES COMMISSIONERS: Daneri, Feil, Gibbs, Kee, Nichols,  
Zerbe

NOES COMMISSIONERS: None


ABSENT COMMISSIONER: Grey

Signed and approved by me after its passage on the 12th day of September, 1969.

  
G. A. GIBBS, CHAIRMAN

ATTEST:

  
FRANK KEE, ACTING SECRETARY

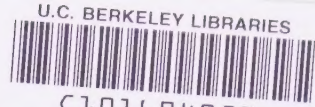
  
CARMEN PETERSON, Clerk

Attached: General Plan Map, Exhibit A  
Report of Findings, Exhibit B  
cc: County Counsel  
North Tahoe Community Club





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